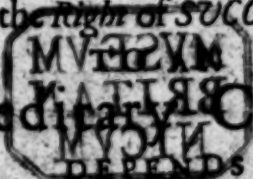


THE
PREROGATIVE
OF
Primogeniture :

SHEWING,
That the *Right of SUCCESSION*

Hereditary Crown,

Not upon *Grace, Religion, &c.*
But Onely upon
Birth-Right and Primogeniture ;

AND
That the Chief *Cause* of all, or most, Rebel-
lions in *Christendom*, is a *Fanatical* Belief,
That,
Temporal Dominion is founded in Grace.

By DAVID JENNER, B. D. Prebendary of
Sarum, and Rector of *Great Warley in Essex.*

LONDON, Printed for J. Hindmarsh, Bookseller
to His Royal Highness, at the Black Bull in Cornhill. 1684.

THE
PREFACE
OF
THE
MUSEUM



Not upon the same
but only upon
the Right and Privileges
AND

That the Chief cause of all
those in (the) same, is
That
Temporary Disposition of the same

BY DAVID
and

LONDON, Printed for J. DODD, Bookseller
in Pall-mall, 1733

TO THE
Most Royal and High-Born
PRINCE,
JAMES,
DUKE of YORK
AND
ALBANY,
EARL of ULSTER,
Lord High Admiral of
ENGLAND, IRELAND,
And all Foreign Plantations,
Constable of Dover-Castle,
Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports,
Governour of Portsmouth, &c.

Most Royal Sir,

YOUR Unparalle'd
Magnanimity, and
other Your most Eminent

A 2

Ver-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Vertues and Excellencies,
are so well known to the
Christian World, as that
Envy it self cannot obscure
them.

And whatever *English*
Man does, or shall hereaf-
ter, audaciously presume,
to deny You his hearty
Χαίρει and *Euge*, is, and ever
will be, unworthy, any lon-
ger to be an *Inhabitant* of
Great Britain,

Whose present *Peace*
and *Prosperity* (next unto
Almighty God's Over-ru-
ling Providence, and unto
Our most Gracious King's
Wife

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Wise Conduct of Affairs)
is Owing unto Your High-
ness's Matchless Valour and
Prudence,

The which You have
most signally demonstrated
in Vanquishing the King's
and the Nation's Enemies
Abroad,

And in being highly in-
strumental in Suppressing
them at *Home:*

So that, if *Fabius Maxi-
mus* Deserved the Thanks
of the whole *Roman-Senate*,
for his prudent Manage-
ment of their *Republick*
Concerns,

A 3

Then,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Then, infinitely more,
has Your *Royal Highness*
Merited, not onely the
Thanks of Our *English Se-*
nate, but over and above,
even *Statues* and *Shrines* of
Gold, Gratefully to be e-
rected, in perpetual *Memo-*
ry of Your most Glorious
Achievements.

But, *Oh*, ungratefull *En-*
gland! That, after Your
most Illustrious *Highness*
had Jeopardied Your *Roy-*
al Person in many despe-
rate and bloudy Battels, at
Sea, and at Land, onely
for the Honour and Wel-
fare

The Epistle Dedicatory

fare of this Your Native
Country, whose Safety You
oft times most Generously
preferred before Your
Own,

You should, at last, be
so basely and so inhumanely
requited,

As to have an *Unchri-
stian* and *Unnatural Bill* of
Exclusion from Your Un-
doubted *Birth-Rights*, pass
against You, through the
Prevalency of the *Anti-
Protestant* and *Fadious As-
sociateurs*, in the late *House*
of *Commons*, who, (over-
powering the *Loyal Party*

The Epistle Dedicatory.

in the said House) Voted,
Sabbati 6. die Novembris
1680, and on *Sabbati* (a
day, when, surely! those
Fanatical Persons thought
the *Holy Jesus* was again
gone out of this World,
down into the *Grave* as
to his Body, and *Descen-*
ded into Hell as to his Soul,
doing *Penance* there for
Mankind,

And so, would not, on
a *Saturday*, be present, upon
Earth, to eye and behold
their disloyal and disinge-
nuous Actions, and there-
fore, They became *Ram-*
pant,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

part, and did what they pleased in spite of God and the King; And being a Majority, they Voted, *Nemine Contradicente, Sabbati*) 26 die Martii 1681.

Your Royal Highness's Exclusion from the Imperial Crown of England and Ireland, &c.

Printed by the Order of
Wi. Williams, Speaker.

A Vote, steep'd in so much Gall and Vinegar, and attended with so much *Disloyalty* and *Ingratitude*, As might justly have set
All

The Epistle Dedicatory.

*All Your Noble and Hero-
ick Passions on fire ;*

But, God be praised !

*In imitation of the Cap-
tain of our Salvation ,*

*You have perfectly Con-
quered Your self.*

*Which personal Victory,
according to, not onely the
Stoical, but also, Christian,
Philosophy, is more Me-
morable, than All your o-
ther most Famous Conquests.
And Caesar like, nay, rather
Jesu-like, You have forgot
Nothing , but to be Re-
vengefull , upon Your in-
veterate Enemies.*

Which

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Which is Your *Immortal* Glory.

And one thing, I most humbly suggest to Your *Princely* and most *Christian* Consideration, as an undeniable Truth,

Scil. That Those Your Enemies, who have, or still do, endeavour Your *Royal Highness's* Exclusion, (Contrary to the *Divine* and *Natural* Law of Your *Birth-Right* and *Primogeniture*) neither were, nor are, *Protestants*, nor any true Sons of the Church of
Eng.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

England as now established
by Law,

But they were, and are,
onely a Company of Per-
jured *Pseudo-Protestants*,

Who under the speci-
ous pretence of being Vo-
gued *Protestants*, did, and
still do, carry on their Di-
abolical *Faction*, and Trea-
sonable *Association*.

For, in *England*, onely
He is a *Protestant*, who
heartily believes, and as
heartily protests for, and
courageously defends,

Beaufrons,
c. 1.

The King's Supremacy,
And

The Epistle Dedicatory.

And who (Christian-like) Cordially declares for the Succession of the Kings Lawfull Heir according to Primogeniture, whether He be Papist or Protestant, whether Morally Good or Bad;

For, This is the constant and professed Doctrine of the Apostolical-Protestant Church of England,

As (I humbly conceive) is sufficiently proved in the following Treatise,

The which does truly
blush to approach Your
Royal

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Royal and most *Illustrious*
Presence, in its *mean* *Dress*
and *Country* *Garb*.

But, forasmuch as it is
the lively *Draught* of a
most *Loyal* *Heart* towards
His Majesty, and of a
most *Faithfull* and *Devo-*
ted one, towards Your
Highbness;

The Authour, therefore,
most humbly begs Your
Candid Acceptance of it;

Assuring Your *Hig-*
ness,

That, He has no other
Ambition in Publishing the
same, than, where he lives
to

The Epistle Dedicatory.

to be instrumental in educating and instructing the People in the true Principles of *Primitive* Piety and Loyalty,

And, whilst He lives, be serviceable (according to his Capacity) unto God, the King, and the Church;

And to let the World know, that He is,

Your Royal Highness's

Most Dutifull, most Humble

and Devoted Servant,

David Jenner.

T H E

The Fifth Edition

to be influential in the
country and in the
people in the time of the

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And while the lives
be made according
to his capacity into
the day and the night
And to let the world

know what is to be done

The History of the

of the world and the
of the world and the
of the world and the

of the world and the
of the world and the
of the world and the

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only. p. 105. l. 11. *without the Pope's Laws*, r.
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Page 25. and many other places, for only, read
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THE
PREROGATIVE
OF
PRIMOGENITURE.

CHAP. I.

The Necessity of Government.

Government bears date with, if not before, the *Creation*; and runs parallel with *Time*, if not with *Eternity*. And is in many respects more necessary than *Life* or *Being* it self. For it is not necessary, that any particular finite *Beings* should always *Exist*. But it is absolutely necessary, they should always be *Governed*, whilst they do *Exist*.

B The

The Prenogative

The *World*, although made for *Man*, did, and still can, subsist well enough without him; But not without his *Obedience*.

And therefore, as *Orpheus* aptly named *Harmony* the Life of *Musick*, so *Plato* not improperly styled *Order* and *Government* the Life of the *Universe*: For *Government*, *tanquam Anima*, even as a Soul, Animates all parts of the *World* with a *Political* Life, and causes every *Individual* to answer the end of its Existency, which is the Conservation of the *Whole*, although it be with the loss of its own particular, natural Life: For, in this Case, the *Publick* Good is ever to be preferred, before a *Private*. And it is better, not to be at all, than not to be usefull.

Were it not for *Government*, there would be neither *Being* nor *Well-Being*: for, every thing would take up *Arms* under pretence of *Self-preservation*, and then, the Conclusion can be nothing else but *Confusion*: for, according to the *Jewish* Proverb, *Nisi potestas publica esset, alter alterum vivum deglutiret, &c.* Unless there were

Grot. de Jur.
Bell. l. 1. c. 4.

pub-

publick Government, One would become a prey to the Other; even as the
 (a) *Aborigines* in the *East*, and the *Mohégians* in the *West, Indies*, who, having no Laws nor Government, eat and devour one another alive: And (b) *St. Chrysostome*, writing on the Necessity and Benefit of Government, informs us to the same purpose, *scil.* That where there is no Government, there men soon lose the exercise of their Reason, and become more savage and cruel, than the irrational Brutes, and not onely snarle and bite like Dogs, but even devour each other, like rapacious Birds, and ravenous Beasts of prey: And it is most certain, that there never happened any Evil, either in *Heaven* among the *Angels*, or on *Earth* among *Men*, but upon the Breach of Law and good Government.

The Hebrew word *קָשַׁף*, which we translate, *to Govern*, primarily and emphatically signifies *to Bind*, and *to Heal* a wound by *Binding* it up tight and close after the manner of *Chirurgians*: And *Codurcus*, applying the proper signification of the said

Codure in
Job. 34. v.
17, 18.

word ממש unto Government, tells his Reader, *Quod Imperium, Jura, Leges sunt velut Vincula Reipublica, &c.* That Government, Laws, and Statutes, are the sure Bands and Ligaments of the World in general, and of every Kingdom in particular, which knit and firmly tie all parts together, and so prevent a Rupture; for, *Sine imperio & Magistratu solvuntur omnes Civilis Societatis Compages, &c.* Without Government there can be no Civil Society, but all things must unavoidably run into Anarchy and Confusion, which, certainly, can please none of Mankind, but onely *Timon of Athens* the *Man-Hater*, and such who delight to sport and fish in troubled waters.

Kings and Governours, are very appositely in Hebrew termed ראשי, *Heads*; Because, they, as *Heads*, do Govern and Order all the inferiour Members of the several *Bodies-politick*: And, τοῖς ὀμφαλοῖς τῶν ἱερῶν, *Kings* are like the great *Jice* and *Beams* of the Building, or chief *Corner-stones* of the House, which keep up, and support, the whole *Fabrick*; and therefore are they most elegantly styled,

led, *Clavi Reipublicæ*, the main *Pins* and *Studs* of the *Common-wealth*: All which sufficiently speaks the indispensable Necessity of Government in general.

And as to the *Original*, or first Author of *Government*, it is no other than Almighty *God*, the Supreme *Monarch* and *Governour* of the whole *World*, visible and invisible:

Wherefore, whoever *Resists* Government, is truly said, in *Holy Writ*, to *Resist God himself*: And he that will turn a perfect *Libertine*, and would live without *Government*, must turn a perfect *Atheist*, and must live without *God in the World*.

The Prerogative

CHAP. II.

Monarchy the best Form of Government.

THE Moral Philosopher discoursing on the various sorts of Government, gives the Precedency unto Monarchy, as being *Divino Imperio quàm simillima*, most like the Government of the All-wise God, which is the first and the best of all.

Eupolemus, in his Book *de Judææ Regibus*, makes (a) *Moses* to be an absolute Monarch over the Jews, and that he was accountable unto none for his Actions, but onely unto God, as the Sacred Scriptures in many instances do prove: and, τὸν Μωϋσῆν πρῶτον Σοφὸν γινώσκει, &c. and that he, even *Moses*, was the first of the Wise men, who studied, promulged, and practised, the Right Rules and Laws of Monarchical, Military, and Ecclesiastick Government; and it is added in *Moses*

(a) Dent.
33. 5.
Moses was
King in Jesu-
ym.
Malmon. in
Lec.

Moses his *Encomium*, that, Μωϋσῆς προφητικὸς, νομοθετικὸς, μαθητικὸς, στρατηγικὸς, πολιτικὸς, φιλόσοφος, &c. He was an inspired Prophet, an experienced Politician, a judicious Legislator, a prudent and vallant Soldier, a profound Philosopher: And therefore of all men then living, he was most eminently and singularly qualified for managing and swaying the Regal Sceptre.

Clem. Alex.
Strom. l. 1.
p. 346.

And Numenius the Pythagorean Philosopher is of opinion, That Plato, who wrote excellently for Monarchy, and the other Grecians, especially the Lacedemonians and Macedonians, who ever preferred Monarchy before all other Forms of Government, borrowed all, or most, of their Arguments for so doing from King Moses:

And therefore the same Authour tells us, that in truth Plato was no other than Moses, τὶ γὰρ ἐστὶ Πλάτων, ἢ Μωϋσῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑβραίων; &c. speaking in the Greek Dialect.

Clem. Alex.
Strom. l. 1.

And Miltiades the Athenian Emperor, is said to have learnt from * Moses's Writings, his great Policy, by which he so prosperously governed

* τὸν αὐτὸν
ἀπὸ Μιλτιάδου
ἐκ τῶν ἑβραίων
τοῦτον τὸν
τοῦτον. ibid.
p. 348.

his Civil and Military Affairs, and more particularly his War-like *Strategems*, by which he subtly over-came *Dates* the Persian General: And *Clement Alexandrinus* notes farther, Πλάτων δὲ ὁ Φιλόσοφος, ἐκ τῶν Μωσέως περὶ τὴν Νομοθεσίαν ὡρελιδεῖς, &c. that *Plato* being instructed by *Moses* as to the Right way of Government, ἐπιτίμωσι μὲν τῇ Μινωῶς καὶ Λυκούργου πολιτείᾳ, &c. found fault with *Minos's* and *Lycurgus's* Polity. But, ἐπίνεσι δὲ ὡς σεμνοτάτην, τὴν ἐν πᾶσι λυβύων, καὶ πρὸς δόγμα ἐν νύκτων αἰὲ, &c. He highly commended *Moses's* Polity and Institution of *Monarchy*, in which there was but One to Decree and Command, and but One to be Pleas'd and Obeyed.

Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, after the Murther of *Julius Cæsar*, consulting with those two Great States Men, *Agrippa* and *Mæcenas*, what Form of Government was best to be erected, as being most futable to the *Genius* of the *Roman People*:

The aforementioned *Politicians* differ'd in their Sentiments,

For *Agrippa*, being a stiff *Commonwealths*

of Primogeniture.

9

wealths Man, declared for DEMOCRACY, alledging that the Legislative Power was in the People.

But Mæcenas (a true Kings Man) advised for Monarchy:

And he enforced his Advice with this argument, *scil.* Because the Romans at first derived their Religion, their Laws and Manner of their first form of Government (which was Monarchical) from the Grecians, who (before their intestine Rebellions and Seditions) were Originally for Monarchy; And He observed, That, *ex quo Monarchiæ renunciârant, quo quiescerent, nunquam invenère, &c.* Ever since, the Grecian People had (through the prevalency of a Commonwealth-Faction) thrown off Monarchy, they could never acquiesce in any other kind of Government, But,

like the * Moon, were often changing their Aspect and Face of Government, which changes bred bad blood, corrupted their Commonwealth's Body, and could no other way be cured, but by opening the Veins with the point of the Sword in

* Nova rerum facies subinde apparuit, cadésque horrenda perpetrata sunt, dum bi Oligarchia, illi Democratia partes tuerentur, &c. Hoel. Element. Hist. l. 4. §. 2.

the

the heat of Mutual Contests, and Civil Broils, and Bloudy Wars, which Wars never ended, untill *Monarchy* was restored in the Persons of King *Philip* and *Alexander* the Great.

Ibid.

In like manner, says *Mecenas*, *Principio Imperium penes Reges erat, donec Ambitio & Seditiois aestus alias vivendi Rationes excogitaverint, &c.* The *Romans* were from the Beginning governed by *Kings*, untill the Pride and Ambition of some *Popular-Republicans* raised a direfull and bloudy Sedition, and Rebelliously and Tumultuously Deposed their *Kings*, and by Fraud and Violence expelling *Monarchy*, they introduced *Democracy*, *Oligarchy*, and sometimes *Aristocracy*.

But it so fell out, that when they had unhinged the Primitive, Monarchical Government, *They*, like the Rebellious *Grecians*, were never satisfied; but with every puff and blast of popular fancy, altered their new Model of Government: For within the space of 134 years, they had 37 sorts of Government in *Rome*: Thus argued *Mecenas*, and from the premisses, he concluded, that *Monarchy* was the most

most proper Form of Government, for all Mankind, but especially for the Romans. Whereupon, *Cæsar sententi-* Ibid. §. 4.
am ejus amplexus, IMPERATORIS Titulum accepit, &c. *Ottavius Cæsar* adhered to *Mæcenæ* his Advice, and forthwith took upon him, the Illustrious Title of *EMPEROUR*: and under his prudent Conduct of publick Affairs, the *Roman Empire* flourished exceedingly, even to Admiration.

And we *Christians* may, by the way, add this Note, to wit, That when *Monarchy* was restored and firmly settled under *Augustus Cæsar*, that then, and not before, happened to be *The Fulness of Time*, in which *Christ Jesus* the Great King of *Heaven* and *Earth* came into the *World*, and manifested his *Glory*: and He, not only Confirmed *Cæsar* in his Earthly Throne, but also to prevent all Rebellion and Disobedience against his *Cæsarean Power* and *Majesty*, *Christ* himself paid *Tribute* to *Cæsar*, and charged all others to doe the like.

Nicoles, or rather *Isocrates*, personating the Emperour *Nicoles*, writes

Isocrat. Nicocl. Ora. 3.

an

an whole Oration in the praise of *Monarchy*, in Opposition to *Oligarchy* and *Democracy* :

And arguing, διὰ τὴν ἀνάγκην, &c. from the Necessity of *Monarchy*, and ὅτι πάντα τὸν χρόνον κατὰ ταύτης διαβύμεν, &c. from the Antiquity and long Continuance of it in all peaceable Ages, He concludes, βαλτίσῃ τῶν ἄλλων Πολιτειῶν, &c. *Monarchy* to be the best of all *Polities* whatever.

And he farther proves his said *Position* by the following Arguments.

1. Because, αἱ Μοναρχίαι, πλείους μὲν ἡμῶσι τῷ Βελτίστῳ, δεύτερον δὲ τῷ μετ' ἔχειν, &c. *Monarchy*, for the most part, prefers to places of Honour, Trust, and Government, such as are most *Deserving*; Whereas in *Democracy*, there is little regard had of a Man's *Merit*, either as to his Honourable *Birth* and *Descent*, or as to his acquired *Vertues*, *Prowess* and *Learning*: But with the *Democraticks*, the chief qualification, is, *Riches* and *Popularity*; for if a man be of *Potency* to carry on a particular Faction, then He, being
the

the People's Darling, shall be promoted, though he be otherwise a very *Ignoramus* as to *State-Affairs*.

2. Because Monarchy is (a) the mildest, the justest, and most equitable Form of Government, impartially distributing justice to every Man: An honest and peaceable Man, may, in all probability, expect justice to be done him sooner in this Form of Government, than in any other; for it is easier to please, and to obtain the favour of one single person, as in *Monarchy*, than to gain the *placet* of a various, clashing Multitude, as in *Democracy*.

(a) Ἀλλὰ μὲν ἡ μοναρχία ποτὲν ποτὲν, καὶ δικαιοσύνην, δικαιοσύνην ἀνὰ πάντας κείνους, ὅσον τὸ βῆλον ἴσιν ἀπὸς Ἀνδρῶν ἑκάστην προσέχον, καὶ οὐ μᾶλλον ἢ πολλὰς διαφοράς, καὶ παντοδαπὰς ζητήσεις ἀνέχον, &c.

3. In *Monarchy* (b) the *King* has none to Emulate or Envy, for he is *Supreme*, and therefore above all Ambition: All is his own, and for him to envy the prosperity of his *Subjects*, would be to envy his own happiness.

(b) Οἱ Νέοι μοναρχίας οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν αὐτῇ ἐκ χυρῶντι ὅτι οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἐν αὐτῇ, &c.

Whereas

(a) Ἐν τῷ Ολιγαρχίαις
 καὶ ταῖς Δημοκρατίαις,
 διὰ τὰς πρὸς ἑαυτοῦ
 τῶν φιλοτιμίας λυμάνου-
 ντες τοὺς κοινοὺς, &c.

(b) Πλεοναχίαις ἂν πρὸς
 αὐτοὺς ἔωρσι διαφασμί-
 νος, ἢ καὶ τῷ βαλευσά-
 ντος, &c.

(c) Καὶ γὰρ παρορκεῖ-
 σθαι δύναμις, καὶ
 χρῆσθαι ταύταις, ὥς
 καὶ λαβεῖν, καὶ δοῦναι,
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν πρὸς τοὺς
 δι' ἐξουσίαν, μᾶλλον
 καὶ Τυρρηνίαν τῶν ἄλ-
 λων πολιτειῶν οἷα τ'
 οἷα, &c.

* Πᾶσι τῶν
 πόλεμον βα-
 σιλευσμένων,
 &c.

Whereas in (a) *Oligarchy* and *Democracy* there are commonly great Emulations and Ambitions one aspiring to over-top the other; and oft-times thorough heats (b) and animosities, the publick *Weal* is neglected, and every one drives on his own private Interest, and seeks to save himself, to the ruine of the Commonwealth. Wherefore upon these Considerations *Nicocles* rationally urged that no Form of Government could better secure the *Common-wealth* from Intestine Broils, and from Foreign Invasions, than that of *Monarchy*, which could, at pleasure Muster up Forces, wage (c) War, and carry it on vigorously, to the effecting its desired ends. And to confirm this his Opinion, he brings instances of several *Common-wealths*, especially that of the *Carthaginians*, who, in time of War, for the better success of their Affairs, did invest some single person, such as *Hannibal*, with *Kingly* * Power, during their Wars. And

And he instances also in that of the City of *Athens*, τὴν μάλιστα τῆς *Turcavidas* μισοῦσαν, which of all Cities (after their Rebellion) most hated *Monarchy*, yet, even *Athens* constituted some single person *Generalissimo*, and intrusted him with a *Regal Authority*; and at last when their *Republick Affairs* flew, *malis Avibus*, upon the wings of ill-luck, They chose *Solon* for their *King*: But, he being as great an *Hater* of *Monarchy*, as was *Timon* of Mankind, Refused their profer.

4. In *Monarchy* (says *Nicocles*) *State-busnesses* may more privately be deliberated and consulted upon, and therefore without discovery may more successfully be managed to the Terror of the Enemy, and to the great advantage of the Kingdom, than in *Democracy*; where, by one or other, the *Secrets* of *State* are frequently discovered, and their Consultations, *Votes* and *Resolves* are made known, before they are ripened, or before they can be put into Execution; which has proved very fatal and detrimental to many *Re-publicks*. And

And here, by the way, we may note, that by some Wise men, it has been thought no part of *National Prudence* or *State-Policy* in our late *House of Commons* here in *England*, to Order every day their own *Debates, Votes* and *Resolves* to be publickly *Printed*: for by so doing, They fomented the several *Factions* in the *Nation*, and exasperated the *Disaffected* people against the *King* and his *Government*, and more particularly against his *Royal Highness* the *Duke of York*: And which was worst of all, they (by their printed *Votes*) discovered and revealed, not onely their own, but also the *King's*, *Secrets* and *Counsels*, unto his *Foes*, as well as his *Friends*.

5. *Nicocles* (arguing as an innocent *Heathen*) draws an Argument to prove the Excellency of *Monarchy* above all other Forms of Government, from the *Regimen* of the *Gods themselves*: ἀρχονται καὶ τὰς Θεὸς ὑπὸ τῷ Διὶ βασιλεύειν, -- & γὰρ ἐν τῇ τι αὐτῇ χρεῖται τὰς Θεὸς ἱραμεν, &c.

For,

For, the very *Gods*, whilst they were in a Free *Common-wealth*, could not agree how to govern the *World*, but did bitterly claih and wrangle among themselves: So that, at last, Necessity forced *Them* to chuse a *King*, who should be *Supreme*, and *Monarch* over all the other *Gods*: And the Lot fell upon *Jupiter*, who was immediately proclaimed *Supreme Monarch* over all the rest: And when this was done, then the *World* was peaceably Governed, and all things prospered as well as Heart could wish.

Wherefore, as *Nicocles* of old did, so we at present may, rationally conclude, That of all the Forms of Government, *Monarchy* deserves the *Supremacy*.

C H A P. III.

*That all Kings and their Law-
full Heirs ought, by Right of
Primogeniture, to Reign and
Govern Successively, whether
they be Morally Good or Bad,
whether Infidels or Christi-
ans, Papists or Protestants.*

THAT Succession to the *Impe-
rial Throne* ought to be by
Virtue of *Primogeniture*, and
not of *Grace*, will be the Task of the
following *Sections* to prove.

S E C T. I.

*The Proposition proved by Humane Au-
thority, of Heathens.*

IN *Plato's* time, *Kings* were, either
Elective, κατὰ νόμον, according to
the Law and Custome of particular
Nations,

Oliver Cromwell lately did here in this Our Kingdom) and cut off the Right Heir. Thus *Might*, over-coming *Right*, turned the *Stream* of Regal Government out of its proper *Channel*, and forced it to run (at least for a while) a *by-way*.

Nicocles, the aforementioned *Emperour*, strenuously defends his own just Title to the *Crown*, by virtue of his *Birth-Right*; when he assures the World, that he came to the *Crown*, not by *Usurpation*, nor by any illegal and sinister way, but honestly,

(a) and justly, to wit, by *Inheritance* descended from his *Progenitors* down to his *Father*, and from his *Father*, immediately to *Himself*.

(a) Ἐγὼ τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐξουσίας τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ πατρὸς μου, καὶ ἀλλοτρίαν. ἀλλ' ἰδίαν, καὶ δικαίαν, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐξ ἀρχῆς γενέσεως, καὶ διὰ τῆς πατρὸς, καὶ δι' ἑμαυτὴν, &c. *Isocrat. Nicocl. Orat. 3.*

SECT.

S E C T. II.

The Proposition;

That Succession to the Throne ought to be by Virtue of Primogeniture, and not of Grace, is farther proved by Divine Authority.

AS Humane, so also Divine Authority speaks the same Truth, *scil.*

That all Kings and their Lawfull Heirs, whether good or bad, vertuous or vitious, ought successively to Reign and Govern.

To this purpose, very pertinent are the *Interrogatories*, which *Elihu* put to *Job*, c. 34. v. 17, 18. *Shall even he that hateth Right, Govern? And wilt thou condemn him that is most just? Is it fit to say to a King, Thou art wicked? and to Princes, Ye are ungodly?*

For the right understanding of which *Interrogatories*, it must be premised, That through gross mistake *Elihu* rashly concluded, that pious *Job* had unworthily repined at God's severe hand

The Prerogative

of *Providence* towards him; and therefore to convince *Job* of his supposed error, does *Elibu* expostulate with him, saying, Shall they, who are *Haters of Righteousness* and Justice, by virtue of their *Right of Succession and Inheritance*, Govern and Reign over their *Subjects*, and that by *God's* own appointment? And what? wilt not thou, *O vain Man!* suffer *God* himself, the King of *Heaven* and *Earth*, to govern, act, and doe, what seemeth him best, with his *Creatures*? But thou wilt presume to censure thy *Maker*, and say, He is not *just* in his Dealings with *Thee*?

Surely! Reason teaches thee this Lesson, That if thou mayst not censure nor condemn an *Earthly Prince*, who possibly may *hate Right*; much less mayst thou censure and condemn the *most just One*, even *God*, who can never doe any unrighteous thing.

So that *Elibu* makes a Comparison between *God* and a *King*. And he thus argues à *Majore*, to wit, That if *Kings* ought not to be Censured nor Controlled by their *Subjects*, but ought to Govern and Rule notwithstanding

standing any supposed *Irregularity* of their Lives and Actions; Then much more ought Almighty God to Reign and Govern, according to his own *Beneplacet*, and no Man whatever, ought in the least to murmur at his Providences, though apparently never so thwart unto humane expectation: For, *Shall even he that hateth Right, govern? and wilt thou condemn him that is most just?*

The point of *Interrogation* in v. 17. *Druf. in Job. 34. 17, 18.* *Shall he?* is altogether *Affirmative*: and implies, that he who hateth Right, shall, and ought, however to Govern.

But the point of *Interrogation* in v. 18. *Quid? nusquid? Is it fit, to say to a King, Thou art wicked? or, to Princes, Ye are ungodly?* is wholly *Negative*, and teaches all men this *Loyal Lesson*, scil. That, it is not fit, nor lawfull, for any Subjects, to say, *their King is wicked*; nor to revile and scandalize their Princes, by opprobriously affirming, that they want Grace, and are *Ungodly*, and that, therefore, they are unfit for Government. *Non dicere Drufius in loc. convenit, non honestum, non par est:*

It is not honest, nor meet, nor allowable, to say so to *Kings*, and *Princes*: For let them be never so bad, even *Belials*, *Idolaters*, as the word *רע* which we translate *Wicked*, in the *Hebrew* does signifie; yet, for all that their *Idolatry*, they ought to *Reign* and *Govern*.

Yea, this Truth, *scil.* That *Kings* and their Lawfull *Heirs* by Right of *Primogeniture* ought successively to *Reign*, is farther evidenced by our *Saviour's* Answer unto *Pontius Pilate*.

St. Joh. 18. 37. *Pilate* said to him, *Art thou a King then?* *Jesus* answered, *Thou sayest that I am a King: to this end was I born, &c.*

In which Answer, our Blessed *Saviour* asserts two Great Truths,

1. That *he himself* was truly and indeed a *King*, as *Pilate* had said.
2. That *He* was *King* by *Primogeniture* and *Birth-Right*, for, unto this end, to wit, That he might be a *King*, and might declare to all the World, the same Truth, *Was He Born*.

Thus the Holy *Jesus* rationally urges and pleads his own *Birth*, as a sufficient Title to his *Father's Kingdom*,

dom, inasmuch as his Father was a King, and He was his First-born.

Which Answer of Christ's, when Pilate rightly understood, to wit, that Jesus was indeed a King, but not of this World; and when he understood also, that, Jesus his being a King was no more prejudicial to Caesar's Crown and Dignity, than was that internal Empire which the Stoick Philosophers attributed to every Wise Man: Now, when (a) Pilate clearly understood Jesus his meaning, then He went immediately out of the Judgment-Hall unto the Jews, and professed publicly to them, That he found in Jesus no fault at all.

(a) Ex Jesu responso Pilatus concepit Regnum, quod Jesus sibi tribuerit, non magis imperio Romano obesse, quam id quod Stoici Sapi-

enti suo tribuunt, qui docent, solum Sapientem Regnare; veram fortitudinem patiendi maxime probari, &c. Grot. in S. Jo. 18.

S E C T. III.

The Proposition, proved by the Unalterable Law of Inheritance by Primogeniture.

THAT all Kings and their Lawfull Heirs, whether good or bad, whe-

whether *Beloved* or *Hated*, ought successively to Reign, is fully proved by the Ancient and Unalterable Law of *Inheritance*.

Which Law was, and still is, grounded,

1. On God's express Command, and so it is a judicial Law of God.

2. On Natural Reason, and so it becomes a *positive* Law of *Nature*, obliging all *Nations*, at all times, to the Observation of it.

Which Law of *Inheritance* by *Primogeniture*, we find recorded by *Moses*, in *Deut. 21. v. 15, 16, 17.* and it runs thus, —

If a Man have two Wives, one Beloved, and another Hated, and they have born him Children, both the Beloved, and the Hated; and if the First-born Son be hers that was Hated, then it shall be, when he maketh his Sons to INHERIT that which he hath, that he may not make the Son of the Beloved, First-born, before the Son of the Hated, which is indeed the First-born: But he shall acknowledge the Son of the Hated for the First-born, by giving him a double portion of all that he hath, &c.

The Law of
Inheritance.

By

By this Law, it is undeniably evident, that the *First-born* should ever be the *Heir* of his *Father*; whether the said *First-born* were Good or Bad, Beloved or Hated.

And the Reason which God gives for that Law, is this, *scil.* v. 17. *Be.* Dent. 21.17. *cause the First-born is the Beginning of his Fathers strength, and, therefore, the Right of the First-born is his, that is to say, the Right of Inheritance is his.*

So that, this Law of Inheritance by Primogeniture is not onely a positive and judicial Law, made by God, binding the people of the *Jews*; but it is also a *Moral Law* founded on Natural Reason: And therefore, is for ever Obligatory, and at all times, *Binds* all Nations to observe and keep it.

For, if among the *Jews*, the *First-born* was therefore to *Inherit*, because he was the Beginning of his Father's strength:

Then, by the same force of Reason, ought All *First-born* Sons of all men whatever, to *Inherit* their Father's Substance, because, they all are the Beginning of their Father's strength:

And

The Prerogative

And therefore,

The *Right of Inheritance*, is *theirs*.
From which Concessions, we thus argue, *to wit*,

That if *Succession* and *Inheritance* be established upon the *First-born* in private *Families*, because of his *Primogeniture*;

Then by the same *Law*, the *Right of Inheritance* and of *Succession* unto the *Crown*, is for ever settled upon the *First-born of Kings*. For, the *First-born of Kings* are the *Beginning of their Royal Father's strength*: And therefore, the *Right of the First-born*, that is to say, the *Right of Inheritance* and of *Succession* to their *Father's Throne*, is *Theirs*.

And from this *Moral Law of Inheritance* by *Primogeniture*, it came to pass, that not onely the *Jews*, but also, all *Civilized Nations* among the

Heathens, did prefer their *First born* (a) *Sons* to be their *Heirs*; and particularly, the *First-born Sons* of their *Kings* to succeed and inherit their *Father's Crown*

and *Dignities*; for *Common and Natural*

(a) *Amplissimum verò dignitatis Gradum Primogenitum hereditario jure sibi vindicat, &c. Epist. Indi. Japan. p. 145.*

tural Reason dictated this to be the *First-born's* Right.

And whenever (as sometimes) it did happen that some aspiring *Domestick* or *Foreigner* did attempt to put by the Right *Heir* from succeeding his *Father*, that then, War was immediately Commenced to defend the *First-born's* just *Title* to the *Crown*.

And it is to be noted,

That although oft-times *God* did use his own *Prerogative*, and did, among the *Jews*, set up and pull down *Kings*, at his pleasure, which no *Creature*, though never so great, ought to doe.

Yet, this is to be observed, that after *God* had once settled the *Succession* of the *Crown* of *Israel* in King *David's* Family, and particularly on King *Solomon's* Issue by *Primogeniture*; That then it was High *Treason* for any to put by the Lawfull *Heir* and *Successour*, although the said *Heir* was an *Idolater*, and never so bad, as to, either *Faith*, or *Manners*.

Nor may we forget the *Chronolo-* Allen Script.
ger's Observation, *scil.* That All who Chronol. p.
reigned in *Judah* after King *Solomon*, 154.
they

The Prerogative

they all were the Right *Heirs* to the *Crown*, except onely Queen *Athaliah*, who was of the *House* of *Omri*, and of the *Tribe* of *Issachar*; She onely, by *Usurpation*, *Fraud* and *Violence*, stepped up into the *Throne* that did not belong to her, and she paid dear for it, for, the *Divine Vengeance* soon overtook her, and rendred to her the just wages of her *Treason*, which was *Death*; for, *2 Chron. 23. 15.* they laid hold on her and slew her, and set up *Joash* (the *Right Heir*) and then, all the people rejoiced, and the *City* was quiet (*v. 21*) after that they had slain *Athaliah* (the *Usurper*) with the *Sword*; and had restored *Joash*, the *Right Heir* by *Primogeniture*, unto the *Crown*:

And although, for the sins of *Solomon*, Almighty *God* did rend away from the *House* and *Lineage* of King *Solomon*, ten *Tribes*, and erected a distinct *King* over those said ten *Tribes*, to shew,

1. His own *Justice* against impenitent *sinners*.

2. To exert his own *Prerogative*, and to let the *World* know, that it is in his power alone to set up, and to Depose *Kings*;

Yet,

Yet, God did not dis-inherit, for ever, the Right Heir of King Solomon;

For, although God did set up a New Kingdom, and a New Succession in Israel, for the Reasons above mentioned, Yet, it was onely for a certain term of years.

And by limiting the Succession in Israel to a term of years, the Allwise God did clearly hint to all men, this Truth, to wit,

That notwithstanding the Inter-Regnum's of Jeroboam, and of all the other Kings of Israel; that, however, still the Right of Inheritance, and of Succession to the Imperial Crown over all Israel, as well as over all Judah, still belonged to the Line and House of Solomon. And it so happened, that after God had sufficiently punished the House of Solomon for their Rebellions against his Divine Majesty; That then, according to his own Law of Inheritance, he restored the whole Kingdom back again to the Right Heir of the Line and House of King Solomon:

For, Josias the Right Heir of King Solomon by Primogeniture, Reigned ^{2 Kings 23.} ~~24.~~ over

over all *Israel*, as well as over all *Judah*.

Nor may we pass over in silence this *Remark*, *scil.*

That whenever any *Rebellious Subjects* did depose and kill any *King*, whether in *Judah*, as did the *Mutinous Subjects* destroy *Amon* King of *Judah*, upon the pretence of his being an *Idolater*: Or, in *Israel*, as did *Treacherous Zimri* Murther his Lord *Elah*, King of *Israel*:

2 Kings 21.
23.

1 Kings 16.9.

Now, whenever any did thus *disloyally* attempt to *depose* and *kill* their *Lawfull Prince*, and did endeavour to prevent the *Right Heir* from enjoying the *Crown*;

Then, did *God*, by his wise and just Providence, so order *Matters*, as that the said *Treacherous Attempters* were ever *Prosecuted* for *Traitors*, and were deservedly *Executed* for their *Treason*.

✠ And if any *scrupulous* person shall desire to be farther informed, for what *Reason*, it is not *Lawfull* for any *People* to *Depose* and *Kill* their *Lawfull King*, nor to *Exclude* the *Right Heir* by *Primogeniture*, from *succeeding* in the *Throne*, because of his *Immorality*,
Tyranny,

Tyranny, Idolatry, or because of any other pretended wickedness whatever:

The Reason is,

Because *Kings* are accountable onely unto *God*, for their *Faith* and *Manners*, for their *Principles* and *Practices*, and not unto the *People* their *Subjects*: For, it is *God*, and not the *People*, who sets up *Hereditary Kings* and *Princes*.

And therefore *They* are to give an Account of their *Stewardship* onely unto *Him* of whom they received it.

Hence it is, That, although *God* may in his wrath *Depose Kings* for their Sins committed against *Himself*; Yet, the *People* may not *Depose* any *King*, for any *Irregularities* or *Outrages* committed against *Themselves*, whether upon their *Persons* or their *Estates*.

For, the *King* is therefore accountable unto *God*, because He is (though a *King*) *Inferiour* to *God*, being his *Vicegerent*. But the *King* is therefore unaccountable to his *Subjects* the *People*; because, He is their *Superiour*, being their *King*.

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And it is ever adjudged a thing preposterous and absurd for the *Head* to be accountable unto the *Inferiour Members*, for its Government.

It is very true, That both Reason and Interest speaks it to be the Duty and Concern of the *Head* to Govern and Manage the whole *Body well*, regularly and judiciously, for fear of a severe check and punishment from an higher Hand, to wit, from the *Supreme Head* and *Governour* of Heaven and Earth, and for fear the whole *Body* should miscarry, and be ruined thorough his *ill Government*.

But, however, if the *Head* will not doe his Duty, and Govern well, yet, the *Inferiour Members* may not take up Arms and *Rebell*; and, in their zeal for *Reformation*, cut off the *Head*, as a *Delinquent*: But in such a case,

It is the *Inferiours* Duty humbly to kiss the Rod, patiently to submit to Divine Providence, and pray, saying, O Heavenly Father! Thy will, and not Ours, be done.

And this, by the way, is worthy every Man's observation, *scil.*

That,

That, although God doth oft-times raise up certain *Rebels* to be as his *scourges* to punish irregular *Princes*; and although it be just in God so to doe: Yet, it is *High Treason* for those *Rebels* to execute God's *Decrees* and *Judgments* upon such their Lawfull *Princes*, unless they have (as had *Jehu*) a special *Warrant* immediately from God himself, so to doe; which *Warrant*, no Man since *Christ's Advent* ever had, or can have in the days of the *Gospel*.

And therefore, it is *Treason* for any *Subjects*, upon the specious pretence of executing God's Decree and Vengeance, to raise War, make Sedition, to Depose and Kill their Lawfull Prince.

Thus *Absalom* was guilty of *High Treason*, in making War, and in raising Sedition against his Father King *David*, and He Died for it: And yet, *Absalom* did onely execute God's Decree of Judgment against King *David* his Father.

In like manner, God raised up *Zimri* to execute his Decree against the House of *Baasha*, and permitted Him to destroy his Master King *Elah*, the

The Prerogative

Son of *Baasha*; which Action of *Zimri's* killing his Master King *Elah*, is Condemned for an Act of *High Treason*, and was by the *Loyal People* punished as such, *1 Kings 16. 20.* And no better was *Shallum's* killing *Zachariah the King*.

For although *Shallum* had done no other in killing his said *Sovereign*, King *Zachariah*, than what God aforehand had decreed should be done to the *House of Jehu* for his and their *Hypocrisie and Wickedness*;

Yet, notwithstanding, *Shallum's* executing God's Decree, He was deservedly Condemned for a *Traytor*, and at length Vengeance seized upon him.

By these, and other *Instances*, which might be alledged, it is evident, That *Treason and Rebellion*, although Commenced upon never so Religious a pretence, very seldom, if ever, went unpunished.

And therefore we *Christians* may pertinently urge in this case of *Treason and Rebellion*, what *Christ* alledged in that of *Offences*, *Matth. 18. 7.* *Woe to the World, because of Offences,*
for

for Offences will come; but Woe to them by whom the Offence cometh. So here, Woe to the World, because of Treasons and Rebellions: for Treasons and Rebellions will happen, as long as Touth are not duely Catechised, and men are not better and more Loyally Principled. But, Woe to those Men by whom Seditions, Treasons, and Rebellions do come: For, the Divine Nemesis will undoubtedly pursue, and over-take them, either in this World, or in that to come.

S E C T. IV.

The Proposition proved by Reason, and the Common Sentiments of Religion.

R *Reason and Religion dictate it to be a thing absolutely sinfull and unlawfull for any Subjects whatever, High or Low (if they be Subjects) in Parliament or out of Parliament, to Depose their Lawfull Prince:*

The Bill of
Exclusion un-
lawfull.

And that it is also unlawfull for any *Subjects*, by a *Bill of Exclusion*, or by any other *Means*, to put by the Lawfull *Heir* from the *Crown*, for fear (as was lately pretended) *He* should alter *Religion*, and so bring many *Evils* upon the *Nation*.

Now, that it is utterly unlawfull and sinfull for any *Subjects* to doe thus, Reason dictates;

Because, to preclude a Lawfull *Heir* from the *Crown*, for fear of future *Evils* which may happen in his *Reign* and *Government*, is truly,

Malitious.

1. To suppose a fault in the *Right Heir*, before there is one; and to Act upon such a Supposal, favours of the height of *Malice* and *Dis-ingenuity*: In truth, so to doe, in our apprehension, is no better than to *Hang* a Man first, and then to *Try* him afterward.

Atheistical.

2. So to doe, is to trust more to *Man's Policy*, than to *God's Wisdom*; more to *Man's Care*, than to *God's Providence*, for the prevention of future *Evils*.

The Holy *Scriptures* assure us, that
the

the Heart of the King (and of his Right Heir) is in the hand of the Lord, Prov. 21. 1. and as the Rivers of Water, he turneth it whither soever he will.

But this late *Fanatical Doctrine*, of *Deposing Kings*, and of *Excluding the Right Heir* from the *Crown* for want of *Grace*; and for fear of future *Evils* that may possibly be done by Him, *speaks the contrary*:

For this their *Doctrine* avouches for a *Truth*, that the *Heart of the King*, and of his *Successour*, is *not in the hand of the Lord*: Or, if it be, that then, *God will not turn it so*, as to doe any *Good* to the *People*.

And therefore, the *People* (especially in *Parliament*) for the *Good* of the *Common-wealth*, ought to *Usurp God's Prerogative*, and take the *Heart of the King* and of his *Lawfull Heir*, into their own *hands*, and dispose of it, as they, *the People*, shall judge best.

Now, What is all this, but in effect, not onely to *Depose* and *Dethrone* an *Earthly Prince*, and his *Lawfull Heir*, but also to *Depose* and *Dethrone* *Almighty God himself*?

The Prerogative

Nay, What is it in plain *English*, but for the *People* to take the Reins of Government out of *God's* hand into their own, and to Rule the *World* according to their own exuberant *fancies*?

Nay, What is it at the best, but to doe an apparent *Evil*, that a *Contingent Good* may come on it?

Which *Principle* is *Antichristian*, and Condemned for such by Saint Paul, who assures us, That they who maintain such an irreligious *Tenet*, scil.
 Rom. 3. 8. *Let us doe Evil, that Good may come; Their Damnation is just.*

And here it is to be farther noted, That if it be (as has been proved to be) a *sin* for the *Subjects* upon any pretence whatever to *Depose* their *King*, and to *Exclude* his Lawfull *Heir* from the *Throne* for fear of any *Evil* that may happen through his *ill Government*;

Now, if this be a *sin*,
 Then to be sure, much more is it a *sin*, for any *Subjects* to endeavour, That a *Law* might be made to *Disinherit* the Lawfull *Heir* of the
 Crown,

Crown, upon the pretences aforesaid.
For,

i. To make such a *Law*, is truly to make a *Law* directly to oppose and contradict the unalterable *Law* of *Inheritance*, which says that the Right *Heir* by *Primogeniture*, shall *Inherit*; and the other known *Law* of *God*, That *He*, who *hateth Right*, shall *Govern*.

And therefore, it was a notorious *Sin*, an *Antichristian Act* in the late *Shaftsburian-Associators*, to move for a Bill of *Exclusion* of his present *Royal Highness James Duke of YORK* from Succeeding in the *Throne* (notwithstanding his undoubted *Right* thereunto by *Primogeniture*) upon a presumptive jealousy, that He would not be a *Friend* to the true *Episcopal-Protestant Religion* of the *Church of England*, as now, by *Law*, Established. For by this *Attempt*, they endeavour'd to have set up a New *Law* of *Man*, against the Ancient *Law* of *God*, which Commands (as we have heard already) that the Right *Heir* shall *Govern*, although he *hate Righteousness*, and although he be a *Belial*, an *Idolater*:

Opposite to
God's Law of
Inheritance.

And

The Prerogative

And the *Law of God* is so far, from either *Deposing* a Lawfull King, or *Precluding* the Right *Heir*, as that, it will not suffer any *Subjects* whatever to say, Their King is *Wicked*, or that, their Princes are *Ungodly*.

The Cause of
Civil Wars
and Sedition.

2. To make a *Law* for the *Exclusion* of the Lawfull *Heir* from the *Crown*, is to establish *Sedition* and *Faction* by *Law*. And it is not onely to *cause*, but also to *perpetuate* an *Intestine* and *Civil War* by *Law*; as our present most Wise and most Gracious King prudently and too truly urged in his late *Declaration*, giving that for one Reason, why neither in *Honour* nor in *Conscience* could He give his Royal *Fiat* unto that unnatural and irreligious *Bill* of *Exclusion*.

For, if such a *Bill* should pass into a *Law*, then there must inevitably follow a *Bloudy*, *Civil War*:

Which can please none but them, who delight in *Bloud*, and love to fish in troubled waters.

And which will be worse,
The said *War* will, in all likelihood, continue untill the longest *Sword* shall have

have carried all before it. And who knows, but that *Might* may once again overcome *Right*, as it did at *Worcester Fight*, and in the late *Cruel Rebellion*?

Now, Reason assures us,

That upon passing the *Bill of Exclusion* into a *Law*, there most certainly will follow a *Civil War*; and that because,

There will be in the *Kingdom*, two *Opposite*, irreconcilable *Abettors* for the *Crown*, and their *Adherers*; such as,

1. The *Right Heir*, by *Primogeniture*, *Excluded* and his *Party*.
2. The *Usurper intruded*, and his *Confederates*.

And both sides will plead a just *Title* to the *Crown*.

The *Lawfull Heir*, *Excluded*, will urge (and that most truly) his *Right* thereunto by virtue of his *Primogeniture*, according to the *Law of God*, of *Natural Reason*, and of *Magna Charta*:

And therefore to be sure, He will Fight, and that undauntedly, for the *Crown*.

On

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On the other hand, the *Usurper* will plead, and that not without Reason, his *Title* to the *Crown*, by virtue of the New *Law* of the *Nation*, to wit, the New *Statute* of *Exclusion*, which has settled the Royal *Diadem* upon his *Head*, and therefore He will not easily part with it.

Wherefore, no man need doubt but that the *Usurper* will fight, and that stoutly, to keep what by *Law* he has got.

Thus any Man (that has but half an eye) may (if he will) plainly see, That, if the *Bill* of *Exclusion* should pass into a *Law* (as the *Anti-Torkeists* so hotly desired) that then *War* and *Sedition* will be established and continued by *Law*.

And now, suppose this should ever happen to be (which *God forbid* :) Then the Great *Query*, and *Case* of *Conscience* will be, *scil.*

Qu. What *Party* or *Side* ought the Pious and Dutifull *Subject* to take and follow?

Ans. To

Ans. To deal plainly and faithfully in this *Case*, where *Conscience* and *Religion*, I mean *Christianity*, are so deeply concerned;

We humbly conceive it to be the honest *Subject's* Duty in this *case*, rather to Obey *God* and his *Law*, and so, to fight, *More Romano*, Courageously for the Right and Lawfull *Heir* by *Primogeniture* unjustly *Excluded*: This we ought to doe, rather than to Obey *Man* and his New *Law* of *Exclusion*, and so, to engage for the *Usurper*, who Reigns and *Governs* not by *Divine*, but onely by *Humane*, *Law* and Appointment.

And we will Appeal to *Conscience* and *Reason*, Whether it be not safer to follow *God* and his *Law*, which cannot err, than *Man* who may err, and his *Law* of *Exclusion*, which does grossly err in the very Sanction of it; in that it manifestly opposes the above-mentioned *Law* of *God*, which Commands, That the Right *Heir* by *Primogeniture* should Reign and Govern, although *He* bateth Right.

Object. If

Object. If it be (as it is, by all *Anti-Torkists* and *Common wealths Men*) objected, That the *Law* of the *Realm*

(a) *Ipse autem Rex non debet esse sub homine, sed sub Deo, & sub Lege, quia Lex facit Regem. Non est enim Rex, ubi dominatur Voluntas, & non Lex, &c.*
Bract. l. 1. c. 8. is above the *King*, for that the *Law* made him *King*; And therefore (say they) the *Law* has a power to *Depose* the *King*, and to take away that *Regal Authority* which it gave him: As that Great (but to our thinking, *Factionous*) *Lawyer* (a) *Bracton* argues: And as is so often quoted from him, and seditiously urged by the *Authour* of *Julian Apostate*, p. 83.

And the very same Argument was pleaded by all the late *Regicides*, particularly by that Grand *Regicide*, *Bradshaw* the *Lawyer*, who had the Impudence to sit as *Judge* upon the *Bench*, and to pronounce that *Diabolical Sentence* of *Condemnation* upon his own Dread *Sovereign*, *King Charles* the *First* of Blessed Memory; and he palliated over his and their Horrid *Treason* with this colour of argument to wit,

That the Law was above the King.

Ans.

Ans. It is hoped, that all the *Gentlemen* of the *Long-Robe* will go on (as they already have *worthily* begun) to repair the Honour of their *Noble Order*, and that none of *them* will any more advise or plead for *Treason*, nor ever again deceive and seduce the silly, ignorant *People* with their specious and fallacious Arguments: But that they (who have been *disloyal*) will suffer *themselves*, and their *Youth* to be better *Disciplined* in the Doctrine of the *Church of England*: The neglect of which, has too apparently caused some of that Honourable and most necessary *Function*, and their *Clients*, so grossly to err in point of *Obedience*.

But, as for the above-mentioned *Objection*, it is already *pithily* Answered, by the *King's Learned Sergeants at Law* in *Hilary-Term* 1683, in their truly Loyal Motto,

A DEO REX, A REGE LEX,

God made the King, the King made the Law.

And

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And therefore, very false and *Antiscriptural* are the forementioned Positions, *scil.*

1. That, *the Law made the King.*
2. That, *the Law is above the King.*

For, although, the Law of God indeed is above all *Kings*, and if they wilfully transgress the same, they are all accountable unto God, and unto God onely for the same;

Tet, in this Kingdom of *England*, no *Statute-Law* is, or can be, above the *King*.

And that because,

It was the *King* who first gave *Life* and *Being* to the *Law* of the *Land*:

The *King* by his *Royal Assent* made the *Law* (*Salvâ Regiâ Prærogativâ*) to be what it is, to wit, a *Law*.

But the *Law* of the *Land* did not make the *King* to be what he is, to wit, a *King*:

For, the *King* was *King* before the *Law*;

And so, he became the *principal efficient Cause* of the *Law*.

And

And therefore, the *King* was before the *Law*, inasmuch as the *Cause* is ever before the *Effect*.

And it is to be noted,

That although the *Law* may (by Repeal, or other ways) be abolished, and *dye*,

Tet, in *England* the *King* never does, nor can, *dye*, as long as there is alive any Lawfull *Heir* by *Primogeniture*, though never so *Remote*.

Object. But most, if not all the *Anti-Torkists*, did, and still do urge, in favour of their *Bill of Exclusion*, the *Statute* of 13 *Qu. Eliz. c. 1*.

When a *Law* was made, to this purpose, *scil.* That it should be *High-Treason* for any to affirm the *Right* in *Succession* of the *Crown* to be in some other than the *Queen*: Or to affirm that the *Laws* and *Statutes* do not bind the *Right* of the *Crown*, and the *Descent*, *Limitation*, *Inheritance* and *Gover-nance* thereof. *Whosoever* shall, during the *Queens* *Life*, by book, or work written, or printed, expressly affirm (before the same be established by *Parliament*) that any one particular person is, or

E

ought

ought to be Heir and Successour to the Queen, except the same be the natural issue of her body, &c. shall for the first offence be a whole year Imprisoned, and forfeit half his Goods; and for the second offence shall incur the penalty of *Præmunire*. Polt. Qu. El. 13. c. 1.

This is the Act, and these are the words of that Act, which the Author of Julian the Apostate, and all the Factious Associatours have so stiffly pleaded, in Justification of their Bill of Exclusion.

Ans. But, a little to undeceive the deluded People; and to tell the Truth, as far as we apprehend it;

First, There was an Occasion, if not a Necessity, for such an Act in Queen Elizabeth's days; but there is none in these of ours.

And the Reason for it is this, *scil.*

Because in Her days, many, both Papists and Fanaticks, disputed Queen Elizabeth's Right and Title to the Crown:

Nor was it certainly known, who by Birth and Primogeniture was the Law-

Lawfull Heir of the Crown, after Queen Elizabeth's Decease, in case she should dye without Issue of her own Body.

And therefore an Act passed, Declaring two things, *scil.*

1. That Queen Elizabeth was by Birth and Primogeniture, the Lawfull Heir of the Crown.

2. That, whomsoever the said Queen and the Laws of the Realm should declare to be by Descent and Primogeniture her Lawfull Heir and Successour, That then, He or She so declared, should be acknowledged and owned for the Right Heir of the Crown; it being declared (as was said before) that He or She was the Right and proper Heir by virtue of Birth, Descent, and Primogeniture.

So that, the aforementioned Act of Queen Elizabeth does confirm the Right of Succession to the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, to be onely by Lawfull Descent and Primogeniture.

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Secondly, But farther, If the meaning of that *Act of Queen Eliz. 13. c. 1.* were otherwise, than we apprehend it to be, *Yet*, it is well known, that,

That *Act of Queen Eliz. 13. c. 1.* is *Obsoleted*, and *out of Date*, and was made onely for *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, and therefore is of no force or validity in these our days;

And that *because*, in this our day, the Right *Heir* to the *Crown* by *Descent*, and *Primogeniture*, is well known:

For, if he were not well known, then, pray, what need is there of a *Bill of Exclusion* to *barr* and *preclude* the Right *Heir* from succeeding in the *Throne*; and that onely, as is pretended, for fear the supposed Right *Heir*, when once got into the *Throne*, should not *Govern well*?

From these Arguings, it is *evident*, That the above-mentioned *Act of Queen Elizabeth* is *out of Date*, and does no ways affect these our times, in which there is (at least there need be) no dispute, who, at present, is the Right *Heir* by *Primogeniture*.

And

And therefore, it cannot be *ignorance*; but, as we fear, right down *Prejudice*, not to call it *Malice*, in them, who are knowing in the Law, to urge, from that *Act* of *Queen Elizabeth's*, a Lawfulness to hinder, by a *Bill of Exclusion*, the Right *Heir* from Inheriting the Imperial Crown of *England*, which is his undoubted Right by virtue of his lineal *Descent* and *Primogeniture*.

It will not be impertinent, here to add the Observation of some judicious Men:

How that, *God* never blessed, either that *Family*, or that *People*, which have unnaturally dis-inherited the Right *Heir*.

And it has been observed by many, That, although the *Law* of this Our *Kingdom* does permit *Parents* to cut off the *Entails* of their *Estates*, from their *Eldest Sons*, when prodigal and vicious, or otherwise:

Yet, it has been observed,

That those *Families* which have taken that *Liberty* which the *Law* of the *Land* has given them, and there-

fore, have *disinherited* the Right Heir, That they never prospered, or continued long, but by some evil *Accident* or other, they have been *blasted* in their *Estates*, or *Reputations*, and in few years have *dwindled* away into *nothing*.

And as thus the *Curse* and *Wrath* of God has pursued private *Families*, which have *disinherited* the Right Heirs to their *Estates* ;

So, much more *exemplarily* has the *Wrath* of Almighty God visited in a direfull manner those *Nations* and *People*, which have *Rebelloiously Deposed* their Lawfull *Kings*, and have *Disinherited* the Right Heirs to the *Crown*.

And We, the *Inhabitants* of Great Britain, have had wofull experience of this *Truth*.

For, who does not Remember those sad *Judgments* which afflicted this Our *Nation*, upon the *Deposition* and *Murder* of the late Pious Martyr King Charles the First, and upon the *Exclusion* of the Right Heir to the Crown, even our present Dread Sovereign, King Charles the Second ?

And

And what ? Shall we ever yield again to them, who Plot to bring down the same, or worse, Judgments upon us, by Excluding the next Right Heir to the Crown ?

God forbid ! But rather, seeing We of this Nation are made whole, and do enjoy Our privileges and immunities, our peace and quietness ; Let us therefore, Sin no more, by our Rebellion and Sedition, Lest a worse thing come unto us.

For, that wholesome Advice, which Christ gave to the Impotent Man in the Gospel, is very applicable unto England——

Behold, thou art made whole, Sin no more (by Deposing, or Precluding the Right Heir) lest a worse thing come unto thee.

C H A P. IV.

That all Subjects ought actively to Obey their Natural and Lawfull Prince, in all things which be not positively against some known Law of God, although their said Prince be an Heathen, an Idolater, and Apostate, or never so Morally vitious.

TH E Proposition, we shall endeavour to prove,

1. By the Law of Nature, and of Natural Reason, which enacts,

That the Inferiour shall ever be Obsequious and Obedient to his Superiour.

2. By the Authority of Sacred Scripture and Divine Reason, which Anathematizes all Rebellion, and the Authors of it,

3. By

3. By the Authority and Practice,

1. Of honest, Loyal *Heathens*.

2. Of *Christians*,

Both { *Primitive*
and
Modern.

S E C T. I.

*The Duty of Obedience to Superiours,
whether Morally Good or Bad;
proved by the Law of Nature and
of Natural Reason.*

Natural Reason dictates, this *Truth*,
to wit, That if a *King* has a
Right to *Command* and *Govern*, then
the *Subjects* have an indispensable Ob-
ligation upon them to *Obey*; for Pre-
cept and Obedience are naturally con-
comitant.

And as *Father* and *Son*, so, *Prince*
and *People* are *Relata secundum esse*,
not onely *Relatives*, but also *Essential*
Rela-

Aristot. Polit.
l. 1. c. 8.

Relatives, whose very *Essence* as *such*, consists in a mutual *Relation* of the one unto the other :

So that, as no man can be said to be a *Father*, who has no *Son* ; so, no man can be said to be a *King*, who has no *Subjects* :

And as all *Sons* are either *Dutifull*, or *Undutifull* ;

So, all *Subjects* are either *Obedient*, or *Disobedient*.

And as it is a Breach of the *Law* of *Nature*, for a *Son* to be *undutifull* ; So, it is a Breach of the same *Law*, for a *Subject* to be *disobedient*.

For, as the *non-performance* of the *Father's* *Lawfull* *Commands*, renders the *Son* *undutifull* ;

So the *non-performance* of the *King's* *Lawfull* *Injunctions*, speaks the *Subject* *Rebellious* :

And whoever denies *Obedience* to his *King*, does in effect deny him to be *King* :

And this is to be noted,

That by the *Law* of *Nature*, All *Children* are strictly obliged to *Obey* their *Parents* whether they be *Christians* or *Infidels*, *Good* or *Bad* :

For

For in the point of *Filial Obedience*, no *Child* ought to Dispute the *Faith* and *Religion*, the *Morality* or *Immortality* of his *Parents*.

All that he is to consider, is that near, that essential *Relation* in which they stand unto him, *to wit*, that they are his *Natural Parents*;

And therefore, without farther dispute, *They are to be obeyed.*

And as thus the *Son*,

So also the *Subject* in point of *Obedience* to his *Prince*, is not to dispute nor question the *Virtues* or the *Vices*, the *Religion* or *Principles* of his *Prince*;

But solely to consider, that essential and indissoluble *Relation*, in which his *Prince* stands unto him, *to wit*, That *He* is his *Natural* and *Lawfull Prince*;

And therefore, must of Necessity be *Obeded*.

And we may argue farther,

That the *Law of Nature* and of sound *Reason* Dictates,

1. That all good *Order* ought to be kept.

2. That

2. That *Order* cannot be preserved, if *Inferiours* shall *Rebell* and *Resist* the *Commands* of their *Superiours*.

3. That all *Disorder* and *Rebellion* threatens ruine to the *Whole*.

Which Mischief to prevent,

The *Law* of *Nature* obliges every *Being*, within its own proper *Sphear*, to contribute its utmost endeavours towards the *preservation* of the *whole*.

These things being granted to be according to the *Laws* of *Nature* and *Natural Reason*;

It cannot, now, but wound the *Heart* of any understanding *Man*, whether *Christian* or *Heathen*, to see the *Heel* rise up and kick against the *Head*, to see *Subjects* Plot and *Rebell* against their *Natural* and *Lawfull King*, especially, seeing, all *Rebellion* is (as has been proved) no other, than waging open *War* against *Nature* her self: *Nature* having Constituted all things in a most harmonious *Order*, placing one *Being* before another, and strictly *Commanding* every *Being* to keep its own *Station*, and to act onely within its own *Circuit*, and not to move *excentrically*. And

And in truth, wonderfull is the excellent *Governance* of *Nature*; For, where there are *Millions* of *Individu-als* of the same *Species*, there *Nature* ever makes One to move *First*; and all the *rest*, to move orderly and successively.

And this Natural *Law* of *Regularity*, and of *Priority* and *Posteriority*, is duly observed by all *Moveables*, whether

Animate, or
Inanimate.

I. All Things *Inanimate*, such as the *Elementary Particles*, when they move *Ascendent* or *Descendent*, they All observe the Natural *Laws* of *Motion*, particularly, of *Priority* and *Posteriority*, and do All move *Regularly* one after the other, to prevent *Confusion*.

Natural *Philosophy* assures us,
That whenever there does happen the least *Disorder* and *Irregularity* among the *Inferiour* parts of *Nature*, that then to prevent a general *Revolt* and *Fraction*;

The *Supreme Nature* is *Necessitated*
to

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to act severely, and by force to reduce the *Rebellious Particles* into their *Right Order*.

And thus, sometimes, the *Supreme Nature* causes things to *act* and *move* quite contrary to their particular *Natural Inclinations*.

Thus, *Water*, sometimes is forced to *ascend*, contrary to its *Natural Tendency*.

And *Air* to *descend*, contrary to its *Natural Propensity*.

And all this is done to prevent (as was hinted before) a greater *Rebellion* and *Rupture*, and to preserve the safety of the *Universe*.

2. The *Laws* of *Nature* and *Good Order* are also duely observed by things *Animate*, although they be *Irrational*:

For they have their *Superiours* and *Inferiours*.

Gerson.

Tea, the very *Beasts* of the field, are said to *Observe* the *Natural Law* of *Primogeniture*: And in their *Motions* to put the *Eldest foremost*: And when this *Order* is broke, by some *Rebellious* and *Disorderly Junions*, then
com-

commonly, there happens among them a fierce *Combate*.

Thus, as the *Poet* notes, there is *Rex Gregis*, a *King* among the *Herd*s of *Cattel*, and the *Flocks* of *Sheep*:

And it is well known, that the *Li-on* is commonly called the *King* of *Beasts*.

Nay, not onely *Beasts*, but also *In-sects*, such as *Bees*, have their *King*:

And *Bees* have not onely a *King*, but *Virgil* in the praise of them, says,

—*Regem non sic Aegyptus, & ingens* Virg. Georg.
Lydia, nec populi Parthorum aut Medus 4.
Hydaspes
Observant, &c.

That the *Bees* are more *Observant* and *Obedient* to their *King*, than ever were the *Egyptians*, *Parthians*, or *Medes* to their *King*.

And therefore a *Bee* in the *Gothick* Language is **Bi-bju*, quasi penes unum, * *Minshen*, which signifies a *Company*, incorporated, under one *Head*.

The *Bees* have their *Laws* of *Government* which they punctually observe.

And

And one of their chiefest *Laws*, is, That all the *Subjells* of their *Common-wealth*, should carefully and dutifully, in their fixed courses, wait upon, and guard their *King*, at home and abroad :

And therefore, they will never move without a word of Command, nor fly in swarms without their *King*; but most Loyally wait his Royal Pleasure; and whilst His *Majesty* is solacing himself in his *Palace*, they, like so many *Life-Guard* Men, most dutifully hover about, and attend the Door. And it has been observed, That, if, through too long *Attendance*, they have grown faint and weary in their Service;

Yet, they will rather humbly fall down *Dead* at the foot of their *King*, than desert their Station, and hazard His *Majesty's* safety.

And if any *Enemies*, such as *Wasps* and *Hornets*, shall at any time assault their *King's* Dominions; They all unanimously take up *Arms* in defence of their *King*; and will fight on his behalf, to the last *Breath*.

And

And which is most remarkable,

—*Rege incolumi, mens omnibus una est.*

Whilst their *King* is safe, nothing can afflict them; but they are all cheerful and unanimous; the most *critical* eye cannot discern the least *Discord* among them.

But on the other hand,

—*Rege*
Amisso, rupere fidem, &c.

Virg. ibid.

Their *King* once (unhappily) lost, they are all in a *tumult*, their Government is dissolved, and every one does what he pleases, for their *Laws* expire with their *King*:

So that, they all, by stealth and plunder, get what they can. And like so many unruly *Banditi*, they seldom give over pillaging, untill they have either lost their lives, or luckily listed themselves in the Service of some other Neighbouring *Prince*.

For, such is the *Nature* of a *Bee*, as that he can never live quietly, without a *King*.

By these instances, it is sufficiently demonstrated,

That all *Beings* whatever are Obedient to their *Superiours*, and do keep good *Order*: And that Most, if not All Living *Creatures*, which are guided onely by the *Light* of *Nature*, do not onely prefer *Monarchy* above all *Governments*, but also injoin strict *Obedience* thereunto, according to the *Laws* of *Nature*.

And what? Shall onely *Man* (of all the *Creation*, except *Devils*) walk disorderly, and be found *Rebellious* and *disobedient* unto *God*, and unto his *Natural Prince*, contrary to the *Law* of *Nature* and sound *Reason*?

For shame! Let it never be said, That *Man*, the *Glory* of the *Creation*, is in a *Conspiracy* with the *Fallen Angels*, against *God* and the *King*.

S E C T. II.

The Duty of Obedience to Superiours, whether Morally good or bad, Christians or Heathens, proved by Authority of Divine Reason and Scripture.

NOT onely the *Law of Nature*, but also the *Law of God*, and *Divine Authority* Command *Loyalty* and *Obedience* to be shewn unto all *Kings*, whether *Heathens* or *Christians*, *Good* or *Bad*;

And declare also, That it is the *Subjects* Duty not onely to *Obey* them, but also, heartily to pray for their *prosperity*.

Thus the *Patriarch Jacob* did not onely doe humble *Reverence* and *Honour* unto *King Pharaoh* an *Heathen*, but also gave him his *BENEDICTION*: for, *Jacob Blessed Pharaoh*, Gen. 47. 7. שָׁלוֹם שְׂאִילָךְ, that is, *Jacob* saluted Munster. him, with *Prayer* for his *Welfare*, and Druf. Ains. in Loc. with *Thanks* for his *Bounty*.

And the *Holy Prophets*, who of all men were most free from *Courtship*

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and Flattery, they, especially the Prophet *Daniel*, did Honour and Worship, even *Heathen-Kings*, and frequently saluted them with this *Pathe-tical Option*,

VIVAT REX,

O King, Live for ever!

Which is all one with,

God save the King.

In like manner *St. Paul* did Honour Noble *Festus* the Roman Governour, and King *Agrippa*, who were no *Christians*.

Tit. 3. 1. And the same *Apostle* exhorts *Titus*, Bishop of *Crete*, to put All Men in mind of being subject to Principalities and Powers, to obey Magistrates (whether *Christians* or *Heathens*, good or bad) and to be ready to every good work.

And in *Hebr. 13. 17.* the *Jews* are Commanded to obey all that had Rule over them: Which Rulers over them in the State, were the Roman Emperours and

and *Deputies*, who were, at that time, inveterate Enemies to *Christianity*.

Our Blessed Saviour himself Commands all Men (*Christians* especially) to give unto *Cæsar* what is *Cæsar's*, as well as to *God*, what is *God's*: And the *Law* of *God* and of *Man* tells us, that *Honour* and *Obedience* is *Cæsar's* due, therefore it must be paid.

And *St. Paul*, writing to the New-converted *Romans* at *Rome*, charges them to be subject to *Cæsar*, and the Higher Powers; And he gives this Reason for the necessity of their Obedience, to wit, *Because there is no power but of God*; and that, *Whosoever* Rom. 13. 1, 2. *resisteth the Powers, resisteth the Ordinance of God*; and he that resisteth, shall receive to himself *Damnation*.

And the very same pious Doctrine of *Loyalty* does *St. Peter* teach, *1 Pet. 2. 13. Submit your selves to every Ordinance of Man, for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the King as Supreme, or to Governours, as unto them, which are sent by him.*

And *v. 18. St. Peter* adds, as the *Whole Duty of Man*, this Injunction, *Fear God, Honour the King.*

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Thereby (according to *Beaufrons*) plainly intimating unto us this excellent *Truth*, scil.

* *Beaufrons*,
c. 8. p. 89.

" That if we will not peaceably
" submit to every Ordinance of the
" King, as to things Lawfull, but be-
" come Mutinous and Rebellious;
" then, notwithstanding our high pro-
" fession of Religion, and of fearing
" God, we neither, *Fear God*, nor
" *Honour the King*: for as *God* is ever
" to be *Fear'd*, so the *King* is ever to
" be *Honoured*.

Unto these Instances of *Holy Writ*, pleading for Obedience to *Kings*, and to the *Supreme Magistrates*, we may add that *Loyal Decree*, which the *Reubenites*, and *Gadites*, and the half *Tribe of Manasseh* made: For they all were so zealous for Obedience unto *Joshua* their *Supreme Magistrate*, as that they *Decreed*, That whosoever Disobeyed *Joshua's* Commands, and would not hearken unto his words, in all that he commanded, he should be put to *Death*.

Josh. i. 18.

1 Sam. 15. 23.

The Prophet *Samuel* terms *Rebellion* no better than *Witchcraft*: So that, accor-

of Primogeniture.

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according to him, Whosoever Rebels, has forsaken God, and is gone over, Volunteer, to the Devil, and is carrying on his works of Darkness.

Nor may we pass over in silence, that smart check which the Heathen Sanballat gave (though most undeservedly) unto Loyal Nehemiah, saying, *What is this thing that ye doe?* Nehem. 2:19. *Will ye Rebel against the King? Will ye Rebel?* that is to say, in the Negative; No, surely! ye will not offer to Rebel against the King: For, your Jewish Religion (which ye say is the onely true Religion in the World) teaches you otherwise, and instructs you better, *to wit,*

That although the King be, in your opinion, no other than, an *uncircumcised Heathen*, and (as you believe) an *Idolater*,

Yet, for all this, ye ought (according to your own Religion) not to Rebel against him.

From these Proofs in *Canonical Scriptures*, we may rationally argue, and conclude with the truly Loyal *Archbishop Laud*, and others of the *Church of England*, scil.

Heyl. in Vit.
Archb. Laud.
p. 310.

“ That all the Commands of a *King*,
“ which are not, upon the first Infe-
“ rence and Illation, contrary to some
“ clear passage of the Word of God,
“ or to some evident *Sun-beam* of the
“ *Law of Nature*, are precisely to be
“ *obeyed*.

S E C T. III.

The Proposition;

*That All Lawfull Kings, whether Mo-
rally good or bad, ought to be obey-
ed, proved by the Authority and
Practice of honest Heathens.*

Hitherto we have heard the Di-
vine *Oracles* amply declaring
the *Subjects* Duty peaceably to Obey
their *Lawfull Kings*, and their *Succef-
sors*, whether *Papists* or *Protestants*,
Heathens or *Christians*, *Good* or *Bad*.
The very same Truth and Duty, we
find urged, and confirmed by the Au-
thority and Practice of mere *Heathens*,
who were guided onely by the glim-
mering

mering *Light* of their Natural Reason, even such as they, did not onely teach, but also practise *Loyalty* and *Obedience* to their Lawfull *Princes*.

Hesiod discoursing on the *Benefits* of Kingly Government, tells his *Reader*, that

————— Οἱ δὲ νῦν λαοί

Hesiod. The-

Πάντες ἐς αὐτὸν ὁρῶσι διακρίνοντα δέμιας ὄ.

Ἰδεῖσσι δίκῃσι, &c.

unto the *King* the *People* do all, most dutifully, *look*, waiting for his Word of Command; They being fully assured, that, seeing their prosperity is his happiness; He, therefore, will order all things *right*, according to the Rules of *Justice*.

And when *King Jupiter* was De-throned by the *Rebellious Titans*, then the *Loyal Party* mustered up their *Forces*, and humbly tendering their Services to him their *King*, They all unanimously entred into a solemn Vow, that they would fight his Cause, and never sheath their Swords, untill

ῥυσόμεθα κατὰ τοὺς ὑμῶν ἐν αἰνῇ δνίσσῃτι,
Μαχάμενοι Τυτῇσι ἀνὰ κρατερὰς ὑψη-
ρας, &c. they

The Prerogative

they had vanquished all his Enemies, and had restored him to his Imperial Crown and Dignity.

Theocritus enlarging himself on the Praise and high Commendations of King *Ptolemæus*, says, He was περιεστατός Ἀνδρῶν, the most happy of all men, not onely in that He (being King)

Theocr.

—— Διὶ Κρονίωνι μέλονται
Αἰδίο Βασιλῆϊ, &c.

was the care and charge of the Supreme God:

But also he was happy, in that

—— Ἀνάσσονται Πτολεμαῖοι,

All his Subjects were Obedient and Conformable to his Government, and were not factious and tumultuous, nor given to Seditious Talk, nor to Idleness.

—— Λαοὶ δ' ἕστα περιστάσιν ἑκαστοί,

But every man kept his own Station, and peaceably followed his own business.

And

And at last, he *religiously* concludes
his *Panegyrick* on the said *King* with
this *pathetical Epiphonema*,

Χαῖρ ὦ ἄναξ Πτολεμαῖε,

Theocr. 6.
λλ. 17.

God save King Ptolemy.

Phocylides in his *Admonitory Poem*,

—Πίσιν ἐν πᾶσι φυλάσσειν,

Cautions all men, especially *Subjects*,
that are under an Oath of Obedience,
punctually to keep their *Faith* and *Al-*
legiance: And that, *Because*,

τὸ ὄντονον τυχεῖ Θεός, &c.

God hates a perjured person.

It is Remarkable, That

Fabius Maximus, after he had been
Consul five times, became *Obedient* to
his Son *Suessa*, who was promoted to
that high *Office*. And when some *jea-*
lousie arose, that He had contemned
the Authority of his said Son, for that,
upon his first approach into his Son's
Presence,

(a) Non ego, inquit, Fili, summum imperium tuum Contempsisti, sed experiri volui, an scires Consulem agere: nec ignoro quid Patria venerationi debeatur, verum publica instituta privata pietate potiora iudico. Valer. Max. l. 2. c. 2. §. 4.

Presence, He did not bow the Knee, nor did him that Honour and lowly Reverence which was due to his *Consular* Dignity. *Fabius* presently corrected the mistake, assuring his Son the *Consul*, that He did not forbear to give him due Honour and Worship, out of contempt, (a) but onely to try, whether *He* so young, knew how to maintain the *Magnificency* and *Grandeur* of a *Consul*, or did rightly understand how to treat *Him*, not as his Natural *Father*, but as his most dutiful *Subject*; for, he did openly declare, That the *Publick* Honour and Veneration due to the Supreme *Magistrate*, ought ever to precede all private Duty to *Parents*.

The *Senate* of *Rome*, to shew their *Abhorrency* of the treacherous *Affassination* committed on the Person of their Emperour *Julius Caesar*, in publico luctu, did most solemnly bewail that horrid and execrable *Fact*, in a publick *Lamentation*: And, *Damnati Omnes*, Condemned to Death all the *Plotters* and *Actors* thereof: And although the said *Regicides* fled from *Justice*, yet the vengeance of *God* pursued

sued them all ; So that, not any one of them died a Natural Death ; But (a) some of them perished at Sea, others were slain in Battle : Some casually knocked on the head, and others killed themselves, with the very same Dagger with which they had wounded Cæsar.

(a) Alius alio casu perit— pars naufragio, pars proelio, nonnulli semet eodem illo pignore, quo Cæsarem violaverant,

interemerunt, &c. Sueton. Vit. Jul. Cæs. §. 84.

And Æmilius Probus gives us another Remarkable Instance of the Divine Hand punishing Treachery and Disloyalty in the Person, and Complices, of Mithrobarzanes, who perfidiously revolting from Datames his Lawfull Prince unto the Pisidians, who were at that time Datames his open Enemies, was, at last, upon a right understanding of his perfidiousness, furiously assaulted by both (b) Parties, and miserably destroyed ; by whose Death, Datames was freed from the Traytor, and from his Enemies the Pisidians.

(b) Proditores perculit, & hostes profligavit, & quod ad suam perniciem fuerat cogitatum, id ad suam

salutem convertit : quo neque acutius ullius Imperatoris cogitatum, neque celerius factum usquam legimus. Cornel. Nep. Datam. p. 132.

It is recorded by *Quintus Curtius* for the everlasting praise of the *Grecians*, that it was their natural wont, to Honour and Obey their *Kings*.

(a) Nam haud facile dictu est, prater ingentem illi genti erga Reges suos venerationem, quantum huius utique Regis vel admirationi dediti fuerint, vel charitate flagaverint, &c. *Quint. Curt. l. 3.*

(a) And when *Alexander* their *King* was (beyond expectation) recovered from a desperate sickness, occasioned by a fall into the River *Cydus*, All his Loyal Subjects (especially his Souldiers)

were so over-joyed at the good news thereof, as that they presently made their humble *Addresses* to His Majesty, heartily Congratulating His happy *Recovery*. And as a farther expression of their *Loyalty*, and of their great joy for their *King's* safety, they did also multiply their *Thanks* and their *Bounty* to *Philip* the *King's* Physician, for his *Faithfulness* to the *King*, and for his great *Care*, and *Cure*, of *Him*. Nor may we forget *Isocrates* his high *Eulogium's* of the said *Grecians*.

How that, they always preferred the Publick Good of the *Kingdom* before their private *Interest*, and that they did not desire so much to be Rich and Great, as to be Honest and Useful

full to the *Common-wealth*: And that they did not covet to leave any better *Patrimony* to their *Children*, than that of Honour, Loyalty, and Renown.

Nay, they never contended (a) one with another, but when they strove, who should be most serviceable to his *King* and *Country*. And so faithfull were they to their *Prince*, and to all men, as that their bare word was of more value, than other mens *Oaths*, in after-ages.

(a) Οὕτω δὲ ἄλλοις αὐταῖς τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμίας καὶ πατριώτικας, ὅσα καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἐκ παλαιῶν ὥστε ἀλλήλων, πρὸς πολλοὺς τῶν πολλῶν ἀγαθὰ ποιήσαντες, &c.

ση, &c. πρὸς τῶν χρωμένων τοῖς λόγοις, ἢ οὐκ οὕτως ὄντας, καὶ τοῖς συνδύκαι ἀξιοῦντες μάλλον ἰμμεῖν, ἢ τοῖς ἀνδράσι, &c. Dionys. Halicarn. in VII. Noct.

And *Nicacles* pressing the *Subjects* Duty to Obey their *Prince*, draws his Argument à *Commodo*, from the great *Benefits* they all would most certainly reap thereby: for then, they would abound in Wealth and Riches, and would enjoy peace and quietness at home, and would become a Terror to their Enemies, and be the Envy and Emulation of their Neighbours abroad. And as (b) the *Kingdom* of the *Perfi-*

(b) Τὴν μὲν γὰρ, πλὴν τῶν Περσῶν δυνάμει ἀπαρτίς ἵσμεν τελευτῶν τὸ μὲν ὅσον γενομένην, ἡ δὲ τῶν τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πολλὰς τῶν ἄλλων τῶν Βασιλείων τιμῶσι, &c. Hecet. Nl.

ans,

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ans, so that of *Nicocles's* would flourish and prosper more by the *Subjects* Love and Obedience towards their *Prince*, than by any *proweſs* of *Arms*, or by any other *politick* Contrivances whatever.

For, as *Diogenes Synopeus* (a man generally morose, and averse from Monarchy) *μὴν τε ὁρῶν πολυτείαν εἶναι τὴν ἐν νόμῳ*, &c. said, that the Life and Essence of Civil Polity, consisted in Honour and Good Order; for so does *νόμος* signify in *Diogenes* his sense.

Diog. Laert.
Vit. Diog.

And *Tacitus*, to the same purpose, urges the Necessity of the *Subjects* Obedience to their (a) *Prince*, because, otherwise, there would soon be a Dissolution of all Good Order; and of the whole Frame of Government.

(a) *Pereunte obsequio imperium etiam intercidit, & si ubi imperatur, queri singulis liceat.*
Tacit. Hist.
l. 1.

Now, one way to preserve the Government established, and to continue the present peace and welfare of the Kingdom, (as *Nicocles* adviseth) is, not onely to obey the *King*, but also to obey and to honour *All* that are in Authority under him; for whoever (a) envies

(a) envies and maligns the King's *Friends* and *Prime Ministers* of State, do malign the *King Himself*, and do really strike at him thorough their *sides*: Whereas, were they truly *Loyal*, they would Love and Honour those, whom their *King* Loved and Honoured.

(a) Μη εδωκότες τοῖς παρ' ἡμῶν προτάγματι, ἀλλ' ἀμυλλῶντες, καὶ παρεμπίχοντες ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς παρ' ἐχθροὺς ἐξιστάμενοι τοῖς πρὸς ἡμᾶς. Οὐλοῦντες οὖν ὅτι, καὶ τῶν ἡμῶν, ἀπορροῦν καὶ ὁ Βασιλεὺς.

And whereas many drank the *King's Health*, and talked big of their *Loyalty*, and highly applauded their *King*.—— But yet, says *Nicocles*, true *Loyalty* (b) consists more in *Works*, than in *Words*; more in *Obedience*, than in *Talk*.

(b) Τὴν ἔνδοξον τὴν περὶ ὑμᾶς ὡς τοῖς ἔργοις ἐκδιδόντες, μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς λόγοις, ἔκ. Ἰσοκ. Νικοκλ.

S E C T IV.

The Proposition;

That all Subjects ought actively to Obey their Natural and Lawfull King, in all things which be not positively against some known Law of God, although their said Prince, be an Heathen, an Idolater, and Apostate, or never so Morally vitious, proved by the Authority and Practice of the Primitive Christians.

THE Doctrine and Duty of Obeying All Lawfull *Kings*, whether *Heathens* or *Christians*, Good or Bad, in all things that are not positively *Evil*, was constantly taught, and conscientiously practised by the Primitive *Christians*, both *Clergy* and *Layity*.

Ignatius, the second Writer after the *Apostles*, declares, that All *Kings* are to be honoured, because they represent God the *King of Kings*: And as in *Heaven* none is Greater than God, so
on

on Earth, none (a) is Greater than the King.

(a) Ταύτη
χρὶς ὁ βασι-
λεὺς — ἦν

ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς παρθενίας ὁ ἄρχων, &c. Ign. Epist. Smyrna.

So says also *Tertullian*, *Colimus Imperatorem ut hominem à Deo secundum, & solo Deo Minorem, &c.* (b) That the *Christians* honoured and worshipped the *Emperour* (who was then an *Heathen*) as a man *second* to God, and less onely than God.

(b) Cum su-
per Imperato-
rem non sit
nisi solus De-
us, qui fecit
Imperatorem,
&c. Optat. l. 3.
and so Saint

Chrysoſt. βασιλεὺς γὰρ κορυφαίη καὶ κεφαλὴ τῶν ὀπί τῆς γῆς ἐστὶ πάντων. *Chrysoſt. in Rom. 13. 1.*

And *Justin Martyr* Apologizing for the *Primitive Christians*, who were accused of *Sedition* and *Disobedience* against the *Emperour*, and his *Government*, assures the *Emperour Antoninus Pius*, that the aforesaid *Accusation* was very false, and a mere *Calumny* cast upon the *Christians*: For, he challeng'd the whole World, to prove, that ever any true *Christian* was either *Seditious* in Words, or *Factionous* and *Rebellious* in Actions.

(α) Εἰ δὲ μη-
δὲν ἔχοι τις
ἐλέγχον, ὅχ-
ῳ παρρησίᾳ
ἀληθοῦς λόγου
διὰ τοῦτο πο-
νηρῶς ἀνατι-
θεῖς ἀνθρώπου ἀδικίᾳ, &c. Just. Mart. Apol. 2.

And therefore (a) if nothing of that nature could be proved against them, it was unreasonable upon surmises and false reports to punish the *Innocent*.

And *Justin* farther pleads,

That the *Christians* were so far from opposing their *Emperour* or his *Government*, as that their *Religion* obliged them to assist and to fight for *Him*, and to endeavour to out-doe all others his *Subjects*; (who were not of the *Christian Religion*) in promoting *His* and his *Empires* safety and prosperity: And this they did, out of dread and fear of the true *God*, who hated all *Evil Doers*, particularly such as were *Seditious Traytours*, and Malitious (b) *Murtherers* of their Lawfull *Prince*: All which Disturbers of the Publick peace, the *Christians God* would severely punish either in this life, or in that to come.

(α) Ἀρρωστοὶ δὲ
ὕμῶν καὶ σύμ-
μαχοι περὶ
εἰρήνην ἐσμεν
πάντων μάλ-
λον ἀνθρώ-
πων, οἱ ταῦτα
δοξάζομεν,
ὡς λαθεῖν δι-
όν κακίαν, ἢ πλεονέκτην, ἢ ἐπίβουλον, ἢ ἐπιδόνητον, ἀδύνατον εἶναι, καὶ
ἔλαστον ἐπ' αἰωνίας κόλασιν, ἢ σωτηρίας κατ' ἀξίαν τῶν προέσεων
πορεύεσθαι. οἱ γὰρ οἱ πάντες ἀνθρώποι ταῦτα ἐχρίσαντο, καὶ ἂν τις τὴν
καλίαν περὶ εἰρήνην ἡρώτο, μισῶσαν πορεύεσθαι ἐπ' αἰωνίας διὰ τοῦτο
κατεδικηται, ἀλλ' ὅτι πάντες τρέψαντες συνέχευον καὶ ὁρῶμεν ἀρετῇ, &c. Just.
Mart. Apol. 2.

And

And the said Emperour *Antoninus Pius* was so well satisfied with the Dutifull and Loyal *Behaviour* of the *Christians*, as that he openly declared, That He verily believed the said *Christians* did (according to their *Religion*) abhor to plot any thing against the *Roman Emperour*, or his *Government*, and that they would chuse to dye, rather than offend either their *God*, or their *King*; And therefore He wrote Letters unto the *Governours* and *Deputies* of *Asia*, and other places, prohibiting them, to prosecute the *Christians* any more upon the account of their *Religion*.

And to the same effect wrote *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus* unto the *Roman Senate*, advising the said *Senate* not to persecute the *Christians*, but rather to esteem them their *Friends*. For, says he, the *Christians* (a) casting themselves down on the ground, prayed fervently, not onely for him the *Emperour*, but also for all his *Army*: And by the prevalency of their prayers, *He* and all his *Host*

(a) Πίσχοντες γὰρ ἑαυτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν μόνον ἐκλήθοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ τῷ παρόντι σφετέρῃσι, &c. Just. Mart. *Apok* 2.

were miraculously delivered from a dreadfull Famine and Drought under which they laboured: And the *Christians God*, ὃς ἐγὼ ἠγνόειν, whom he knew not, by their Intercession, did not onely free *Him* and his *Army* from their imminent danger, but also gave him a complete Victory over *his* and the *Senate's Enemies*, by striking them down dead, under foot, with Fire and *Hail-stones* from *Heaven*.

(a) Καὶ τῷ μόνῳ τέτῳ ἀδικῶν, ὑμῖν Μάγιστρος, καλεῖσθαι μὲν ὁμοφρονῶν περὶ ὑμῶν λοιπὸν, ἐξέτασεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἰς, δογματῶν τῆς περὶ ὑμᾶς καὶ τῶν ὑμῶν οὐκ ἔστι καὶ τὴν Βασιλείαν σπουδῆς καὶ ὑπακοῆς, &c. Athenag. Legat. p. 4.

Athenagoras in his Embassy for the (a) *Christians*, Appeals unto the Emperour *Aurelius Antoninus* Himself, to justify the *Christians* as to their Obedience unto his Royal Person, his Noble Family, his Laws and Imperial Go-

vernment; for he knew full well that the *Christian Religion* taught them to believe, Ἄνωθεν τὴν Βασιλείαν εἰληφῆσι, &c. That all *Kings* had their Authority from above, and therefore were to be obeyed: Nay, he knew that the *Christians* did not onely honour and obey him *Aurelius Antoninus* the Father; but they also Reve-
red

red and Honoured *Aurelius Commodus* the Son and Right Heir of the *Crown*, and therefore they prayed jointly for the prosperity and happiness of both

(a) Παρὰ μὲν τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς διατυχῆς εὐχόμεθα. *ibid.*

(a) *Father and Son :*

Yea, the Christians prayed, that the said Emperour's Son, and his Son's Lawfull *Heirs* might succeed in the *Throne* (for, says he, *that was a-most just and righteous thing*) and that his and *their* Kingdom might grow greater and greater, and (b) that all things

(b) ἵνα πάντες μὲν παρὰ πατρὸς, κατὰ τὸ δίκαιον αὐτοῦ, τὸν Βασιλεῖα, αὐξήσιν δὲ καὶ ἐπιδόσιν καὶ ἡ ἀρχὴ ὑμῶν, πάντων ἐπι-

might happen to His and His *Heirs* content, and that they (*poor Christians*) might lead under *Him*, and his *Successours*, a sober and quiet life, seeing they all did cheerfully observe his *Commands*.

ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς, λαμβάνον, τὸτο δ' ἐστὶ καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν, ὅπως ἡμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς βίον διδάσκον, αὐτοὶ δὲ πάντες τὰ καλεούμενα πρὸς δόμῳ ὑπακούμεν. *Athenag. Legat. pro Christ. p. 40.*

Theophilus Antiochenus putting a difference between *God* and the *King*, expresses himself to this effect, *scil.*

God we *Adore*, the *King* we *Honour* and *Obey* as a Man set over us

(a) Τιμῶν by (a) God, and by so doing, we fulfil the Will of God.

τὴν Βασιλείαν, ἡ περσικῶν αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ θυχομεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν. Θιῶ δὲ τῶν ὄντων Θιῶ, καὶ ἀληθεῖ περσικῶν οἰδὲς ὅτι ὁ Βασιλεὺς, ὑπ' αὐτῶν γέγονεν τὴν δὲ Βασιλείαν τῆμα, τῆμα θυνοῶν αὐτῶν, ὑποτασσόμεν αὐτῶν, θυχομεν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν, οὕτω γὰρ ποιῶι, ποιῶις τὸ δόγμα Θιῶ. Theoph. Antioch. ad Autol.

Tatianus the Assyrian adviseth all Christians to be Obedient to their King. And (says he) if the King requires of his Subjects Tribute and Custome, they must pay it; if he Commands (b) their Obedience and Service, they must yield it: But if he Commands things absolutely unlawfull, such as to deny the true God, then they must chuse rather humbly and meekly to suffer Death it self, than actively to obey his unjust Command.

(b) περσικῶν
φίλους πλὴν
ὁ Βασιλεὺς,
ἡτοιμῶ πα-
ρῆχον, δι-
αυνοῶ ὁ Δε-
σπότης καὶ ὑπο-
τασσόμεν, τὴν δὲ
λαίαν γινώσ-
κων — τῶν
μόνον ἀρνη-
σάι καλεῖν
μεν, ὁ πικρὸς, τὸ θνήσκειν δὲ μᾶλλον, ἵνα μὴ ψεύδης καὶ ἀχ-
ειτ ἀποδῇ χεῖρ, &c. Tatian. contr. Græc.

Tertullian writes (as did Justin Mar-tyr) that the Primitive Christians lived so exactly innocent and inoffensively, towards all in Authority, as that their Enemies could find no fault in

in (a) them, except that of their Religion: And therefore although they were persecuted even to Death, yet it was not for any *Disobedience* to their *Emperour*, and *Governours*, nor for any *Moral wickedness* and *vice* found in them, but onely for the *Name of Christian*.

(a) *Intelligere potestis non scelus aliquod in causa esse, sed Nomen, quod quadam ratione amale operationis insequitur, &c. Tertul. Apol. adv. Gent. 2.2.*

St. *Cyprian* most earnestly exhorts all the *Clergy* and *Layity*, dutifully to obey the *Emperour*, and by no means, upon the account of Religion, Oppression, or of any other pretence whatever, to raise any Tumults or Sedition, or to make any Resistance, no, not in case they were by the *Emperour* and his *Judges* Sentenced to dye for their Religion. And for their Pattern and Exemplar, they should take Him their *Diocesan*, who preached and practised nothing more than Piety towards *God*, Loyalty towards the *Emperour*, and peace and quietness to the *Commonwealth*, and (b) was ready to

Cyprian ad Demetrium.

(b) *Expectamus in secessus abditos constituti adventum Pro-Consulis Carthaginiem redeuntis, audituri ab eo, quid Imperatores su-*

per Christianorum Laicorum & Episcoporum Nomine Mandaverint, & disturi quod ad horam Dominus dici voluerit: Vos autem pro Disciplina, quam de mandatis Dominicis a me semper accepistis, & secundum quod, me tractante, sepius didicistis, quietem & tranquillitatem tenete; ne quisquam vestrum aliquem tumultum de fratribus moveat, &c. Cyr. Epist. 83. § 2.

dye,

dye, onely he patiently waited the Emperour's Pleasure and Order for his Martyrdom.

Ireneus discoursing on the Original of Kingly Government, in opposition to the *Gnosticks* and *Valentinians*, who affirmed, that all Civil Magistracy was of the Devil's, and not of God's Institution:

He tells his Reader, that,

Cujus jussu Homines nascuntur, hujus jussu & Reges constituuntur.

As God onely made Man, so God onely constituted and made Kings: And he gives a very good Reason, wherefore God made Kings, and Instituted the Secular Powers, and Comanded strict Obedience to be render'd to them, to wit,

(a) Quoniam
omni assistens
à Deo homo,
in tantum ef-
ferabit, ut eti-
am consanguineum Hostem sibi putaret, & omni inquietudine, & homicidio, & avaritiâ sine timore versaretur, imposuit illi Deus humanum timorem ut potestati hominum subiecti, & lege eorum astricti, aliquid assequantur justitiæ, & moderentur ad invicem in manifesto positum gladium timentes, &c. ad utilitatem ergo Gentilium, terrenum regnum positum est à Deo; sed non à Diabolo, qui nunquam omnino quietus est, immò qui nec ipsas quidem Gentes vult in tranquillo agere, &c. *Irenæ.*
L. 5. c. 24.

ble:

ble : And therefore to prevent farther disorders among Men, God wisely Ordained *Kings* and Governours, who by strict Laws of Morality, Justice and Equity should restrain, and reclaim Apostatized *Mankind*, and as *God's Vicegerents*, should reward Vertue, and punish Vice : Thus, says *Ireneus*, God was the first *Author* of all Order and Government, and not the *Devil*, who was the first *Incendiary* of all Sedition and Rebellion : And that *God* set *Kings* over the *Gentiles* for their good and profit, to govern them, to protect and defend them from all Injuries, Tyranny and Oppressions.

Clement Alexandrinus, urging from Scripture many necessary *Duties* upon his *Scholars*, when he treats of *Government*, *περὶ πολιτείας*—*Ἀπόδοτε τὰ Καταρὰ Καταρὰ.*

Clem. Alex. Pedag. l. 3.

He briefly tells them their great *Duty* of *Obedience* to the *Sécular Powers*, in our *Saviour's* words, *Give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.*

Celsus the Heathen, that he might, with greater colour of Reason, oppose the spreading of the *Gospel* of *Christ*,
Does

Does object, That (according to *Christ's* own saying) *Christians* cannot be Obedient to *Emperours* and *Kings*, nor to any in *Civil* Authority: And that because, *Christ* (says He) has taught them this *Factionous* Lesson, *scil.*

That they *cannot* (and therefore, ought not) *serve two Masters*, such as, *God* and the *King*: For, says *Christ*, they will love the one, and hate the other, &c.

And therefore from thence does *Celsus* plead (though very falsely) that *Christianity* lays (a) a foundation for *Resistance* of the *Civil Powers*, and for *Rebellion* against their *Lawfull Princes*, inasmuch as (according to their Lord and Master *Christ's* words)

(a) Τὸ δ' ὡς οἴσται, σώσει
αὐτὸν ἐν φωνῇ, τῶν ἀποτει-
ζουστων ἑαυτῆς, ἢ ἀπο-
ρηγνύντων διὰ τῶν λοιπῶν
ἀνθρώπων, &c. Orig. contr.
Cels. l. 8.

St. Matth. 6. 24. No man can serve two Masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other: or else, he will hold to the one, and despise the other.

To this long Harangue and Objection, *Origen* replies, ὁ σώσει ἐν φωνῇ ἐπὶ τοῖς νοήμασι πάντοια, &c. that the

the above-mentioned words of *Christ* do not in the least countenance *Rebellion* :

For, says *Origen*,

Although there be many *Gods* and many *Lords*, yet there is but one, Θεὸς Θεῶν, *God of Gods*, who is, Βασιλεὺς τῶν Βασιλευνόντων, *King of Kings*, and all the other *Gods* and *Kings* are Subordinate to him the *Supreme*.

And therefore, to obey lawfull *Kings* on *Earth*, is to obey *God* in *Heaven*, for the *King* is *God*, that is, *God's Vicegerent* and *Representative* upon *Earth* :

So that, in the point of *Obedience*, *God* and the *King* are but *One Master*, onely the one is *Invisible*, the other *Visible* ; the one *God* by *Essence*, the other *God* by *Deputation* and *Office* :

And as *God* and the *King* are *One Master*, so they both are carefully and duely to be *Worshipped* and *Reverenced* ; onely the *One* with *Divine*, the *Other* with, *Civil*, *Honour* and *Obedience*.

And, ἀγανίζομενοι δὴ διὰ τῶν πρὸς Orig. contr. Θεὸν ἐυχώμεν— ὡς τὸ δικαίως Βασιλεῖ Cell. 42 οντος, &c.

The Prerogative

As we are always to pray unto God, so we are always to pray to him, for the *King*, that God would bleſs and prosper Him in his *Govern-ment*.

Origen preſſed due Obedience unto Heathen *Kings* in all things *Lawfull*: But if any thing *Unlawfull* was Com-manded, then he adviſed all *Chriſti-ans*, not to obey *Actively* by doing what was Com-manded; but *Paſſively*, by ſuffering patiently whatever ſhould be inflicted upon them.

And becauſe *Origen* was of opinion, That it was a *ſin*, for any *Chriſtian* to fight under the *Banner* of an Heathen Prince; Therefore it was, that He diſſuaded the *Chriſtians* from going into the *Wars*, and from fighting under their *Lawfull Emperour*, which was *Origen's* great failing, and gave *Celſus* occaſion to Revile the *Chriſti-ans*, and to Stigmatize them, as *Stubborn*, *Diſobedient* and *Sediti-ous*:

However, although *Origen* was a-gainſt the *Chriſtians* fighting under an Heatheniſh *Banner*;

Yet

Yet He himself did, and advised all *Christians*, to pray (a) for the Em-
perour's safety and success in all his Lawfull Wars and Enterprises.

(a) 'Εν τῇ
κρυπτῇ ἡ-
μῶν καρ-
δίᾳ τὸ ἵνα
μοιχὸν ἐνχα-
ρίσῃ

οἱσι, ἀναπαύμεται ὡς ἀπὸ ἰσχύος, ὡς τὸ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι
ὑμῶν, &c. *ibid.* p. 427.

Gregory Nazianzen in his *Oration* to Julian the Collector of the Emperour's Tribute, exhorts all people to keep their own Station, and not to walk disorderly, for God is a God of Order and Peace :

And therefore, says he,

Μὴ κρίνετε τὰς κριτάς, μηδὲ νομοθετεῖτε τοῖς νομοθέταις, &c.

That it is not Lawfull for Subjects to Censure their Governours, nor to prescribe Laws and Rules to their Legislators : Ἀλλ' ἕκαστος ἐν ᾗ ἐκλήθη τάξῃ Ἀδελφοί, ἐν ταύτῃ μένω, καὶ ἡ τῆς κρείττου ἀξία, &c.

But every man ought to be content with his own condition, and ought to live and act peaceably in his own private sphere, although possibly he may deserve to be promoted higher :

And thus, as he would not have the *Lazity* to Usurp the Jurisdiction and Office

Office of the *Bishops* and *Priests*, lest they should make a *Schism* and *Faction* in the *Church* :

So neither, would he have the *Subjects* to entrench upon the *Prerogative* of their *Superiours*, lest they should cause *Sedition* and *Rebellion* in the *State*.

And therefore, upon the whole, he concludes, that all *Christians* ought to imitate their *Lord* and *Head*, *Jesus Christ*, who render'd to *God* what was *God's*, and to *Cæsar* what was *Cæsar's*, such as, τὸ τέλος, τὸν φόρον, &c. *Tribute*, *Fear*, *Honour* and *Obedience*.

Naz. ad Julian. Orat. 9.

And when the said *Gregory Nazianzen* was accused by the *Arians*, ὡς τινα παρεχῶν καὶ σάσεων αἵτιον, &c. for a *Faction*, *Troublesome* and *Seditious* person: *Gregory* cleared himself of that *Scandal* and foul *Aspersions*, by appealing to his own *Doctrine* and known *Conversation*, He having ever been, ὁ τῆς εἰρήνης βασιλευτῆς, a constant promoter of *Obedience* to the *Government*, and of peace in the *Commonwealth*.

Gregor. Presb. Vit. Naz.

And although, this *Holy Father*, *Greg. Nazianzen*, wrote very *Satyrical*

cally against *Julian* the *Apostate*. And, as we humbly conceive, he did too unworthily (if not too *unchristian-like*) inveigh against the said *Julian* for his *Apostacy*, especially considering, (a) He had been *Emperour*, and a very *Learned* one:

(a) *Vir callentissimus, egregii animi, regendique imperii.*

Lodovic. Vives, in Civ. Dei, l. 5. c. 21.

Yet this is to be noted, that whilst *Julian* was living, and was the undoubted Right *Heir* to the *Throne*, no body opposed his *Succession*, notwithstanding many *Enormities* committed by him, before he was Crowned *Emperour*. And all the time that *Julian* Reigned, the aforesaid *Gregory Nazianzen* lived quietly and peaceably under his *Government*, and never wrote one syllable (as we know of) against him: But on the contrary, *Gregory* did, upon all occasions, shew the said *Julian* (when living) due *Honour* and *Reverence*: And when *Gregory Nazianzen* had occasion to reflect upon *Julian's* miscarriages, He did modestly Vail all over, with a *Δωρηματις Εὐνομομας*, *Let us Bury them in silence.*

Greg. Naz. Orat. 9.

H

Though

Though, it is too true, and must be acknowledged (in our opinion) as a great fault in so good a Man, as was Gregory Nazianzen, That after Julian the Apostate was dead, he did too undutifully, not to say, too inhumanely, expose His Dread Sovereign's Nakedness to the whole World, & *μὴν δόρυ ἐστὶν ἡμεῖς ἀξίον*, &c. in worse Language than ever Michael the Arch-Angel brought against the Devil, when he
 Orat. 3.
 Jud. Ep. v. 9. disputed about the Body of Moses.

But yet, this is to be said for Gregory (as was hinted before) that he wrote his *Invective* against Julian, not as an Orator whilst Julian was Living; but, rather, as a *Passionate Historian*, after he was Dead.

St. Augustine pleading for Obedience to Kings and Emperours, Answers the Grand Question, scil.

Quest. Whether a Christian may Lawfully obey an Heathen Emperour, and may harmlessly Fight under his Banner &

Ans. He determines the Controversie in the Affirmative, contrary to Origen;

gen; and declares, That it is the *Christian Souldiers* bounden Duty to Obey his Lawfull Prince, although he be an *Heathen*, and to fight faithfully and courageously under his Command; yea, this the *Christian* ought to doe, although the Grounds and Occasion of the said War be probably unjust on (a) the King's side.

sacrilego militet, recte possit, illo iubente bellare civica pacis ordinem servans; Cui quod iubetur, vel non esse contra Dei preceptum certum est, vel utrum sit, certum non est, ita ut reum Regem faciat iniquitas imperandi, innocentem autem Militem ostendat ordo imperandi. Aug. contr. Faust. Manich. l. 21. c. 75.

And his Reason for it is this, *scil.* Because, God will punish the King or Emperour for Commencing an unjust War, but He will amply reward the innocent and dutifull Souldier for his hearty and sincere Obedience unto his Lord the King.

And elsewhere St. Augustine adds, *Rex semper Honorandus, si non propter se, attamen propter Ordinem, &c.* That a King is always to be Honour-
ed, if not for his own personal Excellencies, yet, for his Kingly Order and Dignity.

St. Aug.
quæst. 35.
Vet. & Nov.
Test.

The Prerogative

And in his most Incomparable Book, *de Civ. Dei*, He informs the People, That although Nero was a Tyrant and the worst of men as to his Personal Immoralities; *Cujus fuit tanta Luxuries ut nihil ab eo putaretur virile metuendum, &c.*

* Talibus tamen dominandi potestas non datur, nisi summi Dei Providentiâ, &c. Civ. Dei, l. 5. c. 19.

Yet, because Divine Providence * had raised up the said Nero, and made him to be *Cæsar*, their King and Governor, therefore the People ought to Obey Him.

And St. *Augustine* glancing on the Question, *scil.* Whether Dominion be founded onely in Grace?

He says, that in *Heaven* it is so; for no man can inherit a Throne of Glory, but onely He that is truly Gracious and Holy.

But on *Earth*, it is not so; for, *Ibid. c. 21.* *Regnum Terrenum, & piis & impiis, sicut ei placet, cui nihil injustè placet.*

God disposes of these Earthly Kingdoms to Good and Bad, according to his own pleasure, for Reasons best known to himself.

And therefore the Subjects are obliged in Duty to obey Nero, as well

as

as (a) *Augustus*; Cruel *Domitian*, as (a) *Qui Reg-*
 well as Kind and Mercifull *Vespasian*; *num dedit Au-*
 the Apostate and Idolatrous *Julian*, as *gusto, ipse &*
 well as the Pious and Orthodox *Con-* *Neroni, qui*
stantine; for the one as well as the o- *Vespasianis,*
ther, is God's *Vicegerent*, and the Sub- *vel Patri, vel*
jects Lawfull Prince and Sovereign. *Filio, suavis-*
simis Impera-
toribus, ipse
& Dimitiano
crudelissimo,

& qui Constantino Christiano, ipse, & Apostata Juliano. Aug. Civ.
Dei, l. 5. c. 21.

Optatus the Famous Bishop of *Mile-*
vis taught the same Doctrine of Loy-
 alty and Obedience, declaring, that all
Kings are to be obeyed:

And although *Kings* should some-
 times Command things which are in
 themselves *unlawfull* to be Comman-
 ded, yet it may be *Lawfull* for the
Subjects in many cases, *actively* to per-
 form the said unlawfull Commands of
 their said *Kings*.

For thus,

The pious *Jews*, when perempto-
 rily Commanded by *Antiochus* to sur-
 render up their *Bibles* to be burnt by
 the *Officers*, *They* (though with great
 grief of heart) readily obeyed.

The Prerogative

And the aforefaid *Optatus* blames very much the *Emperour* for imposing fo ungodly a Command, but he highly (a) applauds the Obedience of the faid dutifull and Loyal Jews.

(a) *Peccatum imperantis & minantis, non populi cum dolore & tremore secundantis, &c. Optat. l. 7.*

It is moft certain, that the *Popes* of *Rome*, before they became *Rebellious* to the *Secular* Powers, humbly and peaceably obeyed their *Emperours*, and that not onely in things Lawfull, or Indifferent, nor onely in things *Secular* and *Civil*, but alfo in things that have feemed, in the *Popes* own judgment, to be in their own Nature, *unlawfull*; and, which is more, the *Pope* of *Rome*, has obeyed the *Emperour*, in things *Spiritual* and *Ecclefiaftical*, as well as *Temporal*.

As for Instance,

When *Mauritius* the *Emperour* had made a *Decree*, that no *Souldiers* fhould be admitted into any *Monastery*, and fent the faid *Edict* unto *Pope Gregory*, furnamed the *Great*, to be forthwith published by *Him* and his *Clergy*.

The

The said *Pope* obeyed the *Emperour's* Commands, and immediately caused the same to be dispersed throughout all his *Diocese* and *Ecclesiastick* Dominions; And the said *Pope Gregory* gave this Reason for his so doing, to wit,

* *Quia erat Subjectus ejus Jussionibus, &c.*

* *Gregor. Magn. l. 2. Epist. 61.*

Because He (though *Pope*) ought to be subject and obedient unto the *Emperour's* Commands, though in his own judgment, He conceived the said *Edict* to be in it self *unlawfull*, and prejudicial unto many persons, as well in reference to their *Spiritual*, as their *Temporal* Benefit.

Heyl. in Vir. Laud. p. 211.

S E C T. V.

Modern Authours for Obedience to Princes: Of two sorts.

1. *Some Conditionally; as All Recusants.*
2. *Some Absolutely; as All Protestants.*

I. *Modern Authours, who are for Conditional Obedience.*

AMong our *Modern Writers*, we find none, who deny the King's *Supremacy*, and by so doing, Declare themselves to be *Recusants* and *No Protestants*.

Among such *Modern Authours*, we find none that are for *Absolute Obedience to Princes*, whether *Good* or *Bad*, *Papists* or *Protestants*: For, All the *Recusant* and *Anti-Protestant Writers*, such as the *Papists*, and the *Classical*, and the *Congregational Authours*, according to their several *Principles*, are

are onely for *Obedience* to *Princes* and the *Civil Magistracy*, with a *Condition* and *Limitation*.

Thus the *Papists* * strongly urge *O.* * *Tho. Aquinas Sum. 22a. quest. 10.*
bedience to Kings : *a. 1. R. Bel-*

larm. Prefat. in Barcl.

But it is onely in *Temporals*, and *Council Trid.*
 that too, with Submission to the *Pope's* *ss. 22. c. XI.*
Supremacy.

But if a *King* shall meddle with matters *Spiritual* and *Ecclesiastick*, without the *Pope's* *Laws*, the said *King* shall be *Excommunicated*, and all his *Subjects* discharged from their *Allegiance*, and from paying *Homage* and *Obedience* to him their *King*.

In like manner *Calvin* and all the *Classical Divines*, commonly called *Presbyterians*, write much for *Obedience* to *Kings*, and to *All* in *Autharity* ;

But it is with a *Jesuitical Proviso*, to wit, That their *Kings* and *Governours* be *Godly* : And it is also with submission to their *Presbyterian Classis*, and *Consistorian* *Power*, which they set above the *King*, especially in matters *Spiritual* and *Ecclesiastick*.

And

And not unlike, do the *Congregational* Divines, commonly called *Independents*, talk much for, and preach up, *Obedience* to the Civil *Magistrates*. But it is with the same forementioned *Proviso*, scil.

That their *Magistrates* be endued with *Grace*, and do Govern the *People* according to God's Word, and with a submission to their *Independent Congregational-Churche's* Power and Censures.

As is plainly, and sufficiently proved in a late *Book*, intituled

BEAUFRONS,

Chap. 2. *Presbyterians*, No *Protestants*.

Chap. 3. *Independents*, No *Protestants*.

Chap. 6. p. 56, 57. "Impossible for
" *Papists* and *Dissenters*, whilst
" they are true to their own Prin-
" ciples, to be *Obedient* and Good
" *Subjects* to the *King*.

Unto which *Book* and *Chapters*, above mentioned, we refer the *Reader*.

And by the way, we cannot but Advise all young Men, especially the young Divine, whether in the University or elsewhere, to be very cautious how he reads, and understands, and follows the Modern Authours, especially Calvin, Beza, Peter Martyr, Rolloc, Polanus, Frederick Baldwin, Curfellius, &c. Hugo Grotius, *de jure Belli & Pa.* For they, and others of their Party, together with the Papists and Jesuits, plead and argue stiffly for Obedience unto the King and the Secular Powers; but yet, they All have their several Mental Reservations, and cunningly distinguish * between the King's Person and his Power; And in the close of their arguings, they All declare it to be Lawfull for the Subjects to Resist the King and the Civil Magistrates, even with force of Arms, in Defence of the true Religion, and in the Suppression of Tyranny and Oppression: Thus (a) Si Rom
Grotius himself (a) asserts. reipsa animam tradere regnum aut sub-

* Rolloc. and
Fred. Baldw.
in Rom. 13. 1.

illere molitur, quin ei Resistu in hoc possit non dubito, aliud est enim imperium, aliud habendi modus, qui ne mutetur obsistere potest populus.
Grot. de jur. Bel. & Pa. l. 1. c. 4. §. 10.

This

This they all affirm to be Lawfull; contrary to *Primitive Christianity*; and directly contrary to the sound and Loyal Doctrine and Practice of the *Protestant Church of England*:

And therefore, it will be of little force and validity to bring the Testimony of Modern *Writers* to confirm the Doctrine of *Obedience to Princes*, both *Good* and *Bad*, *Papists* and *Protestants*, unless it be that of the *Episcopal Protestants*, who own and plead for the King's *Supremacy*,

And therefore are the *Onely Protestants* in the World.

However, to gratifie the *Reader*, we will present him with a few *Sayings* of some of the *Anti-Protestant Modern Writers*, as to the point of *Obedience to all in Authority*.

Jo. Calvin,
Serm. 131.
on Job. 34.

Jo. Calvin in his *French Comment* and *Sermons on Job*, c. 34. v. 17, 18. has these words, as they are Translated by *Arthur Golding*, out of *French*, into *English*, to wit,

“ We must *Obey* and *Honour* all in
“ *Authority*, because they are not set
“ up

“ up by *chance*, or *hap-hazard*, but by
“ *God* and his *Providence*.

“ And if *God* sets over us a *Tyrant*,
“ it is for the punishment of sin, and
“ it is the Duty of all men meekly
“ to bear their punishment, and to
“ take it as a *Scourge* of *God*; and if
“ we *Resist*, we strive not against
“ *Mortal Men*, but against the Hea-
“ venly Judge, p. 675.

To the same purpose writes *Peter*
(a) *Martyr*, how that all men ought
to be Obedient to the *Civil Powers*;
and if any offend, then it is the *Magi-*
strate's Duty to punish the *Offenders*,
according to the Merit of their *Delin-*
quency.

(a) *Dua sunt*
subjectiones,
una Politica
et Civilis, cui
subiiciuntur
omnes homi-
nes: qui si
quid offende-
rint in Leges,

expectant à justis Magistratibus carcerem, multam pecuniariam, exi-
lia, mortes, et externas penas, &c. Pet. Mart. loc. Com. de Magi-
strat. p. 3018. §. 10.

And, speaking against the *Pope's*
Supremacy, he adds —

That a *King* (b) has power to *De-*
pose a wicked *Bishop*: But no *Bishop*
whatever has power to *Depose* a *King*,
although wicked.

(b) *Quamvis*
Rex possit re-
movere inuti-
lem ac noxium
Episcopum, non
tamen Episco-

pus potest vicissim Regem, si peccaverit, deicere, &c. ibid. §. 12.

And

The Prerogative

And *Polanus* is of opinion,
That all *Hereditary Monarchs* ought

(a) *Si absolutam Monarchiam habet; est in fide ejus perstandum, etiamsi Tyrannus evasit, etiamsi nihil minus praestet quam quod ex officio erat Regum & Principum, &c.* *Polan. Syntag. l. 10. c. 62.*
to *Reign* and (a) *Govern*, although they should be *Tyrants*, and that the People ought to persevere on in their *Allegiance* and *Obedience* to them.

II. *Modern Authours, who are for Absolute Obedience to Princes, whether Morally Good or Bad, Orthodox or Erroneous, Papists or Protestants.*

Gerhard treating on the Question.

Q. Whether, *He* ought to *Reign* and *Govern*, who has *Apostatized* from the *true Religion*?

A. Answers in the *Affirmative* :

(b) *Si jure Successionis juxta Leges fundamentales*
And positively asserts, " That (b) " *He* to whom the *Crown* belongs by

lex & passim conventa, ad eum pertinent Imperii Fasces qui à verà Religione alienus est, tum propter Religionis diversitatem non est privandus suo jure, quia Religio & Ecclesia non abolet Politias ac jura Politica, &c. *Gerhard de Magistratu Pol. Sect. 106.*

" Right

“ Right of Succession, ought to Reign
 “ and Govern; notwithstanding his A-
 “ postacy and Alienation from the true
 “ Religion; And that, because Diver-
 “ sity of Religion deprives no man of
 “ his Right.

To this Foreign Authour, we will
 add the Judgment of the Church of
 England, as now Established, and as
 it is delivered to us in Her Homily of
 Obedience, Second Part.

The words of the Homily are these:

Scil. “ All Subjects are bound to
 “ obey them (that is, Kings and Ma-
 “ gistrates) as God's Ministers, yea,
 “ although they be evil, not onely
 “ for Fear, but also for Conscience-
 “ sake, &c. Our Saviour Christ him-
 “ self, and his Apostles, received many
 “ and divers injuries of the unfaithfull,
 “ and wicked men in Authority; yet
 “ we never reade, that they, or any
 “ of them caused any Sedition or Re-
 “ bellion against Authority; we reade
 “ oft, that they patiently suffered all
 “ troubles, vexations, slanders, pangs
 “ and

Hom. of Obed-
 dience, 2d
 Part. p. 72.

“ and pains, and Death it self obedi-
 “ ently without Tumult or *Resistance*.
 “ They knew, that the *Authority* of
 “ the *Powers*, was *God's Ordinance*,
 “ and therefore, both in their Words
 “ and Deeds, they taught ever *Obedi-*
 “ *ence* to it, and never taught, nor
 “ did, the contrary, &c.

Ibid. p. 74.

“ We may not obey *King, Magi-*
 “ *strates*, or any other (though they
 “ be our own *Fathers*) if they would
 “ Command us to doe any thing con-
 “ trary to *God's Commandments*. In
 “ such a case, we ought to say with
 “ the *Apostle*, *We must rather obey*
 “ *God than Man*. But nevertheless in
 “ that case we may not in any wise
 “ *withstand* violently, nor *Rebell* a-
 “ gainst *Rulers*, or make any *Insur-*
 “ *rection*, *Sedition*, or *Tumults*, ei-
 “ ther *by force of Arms*, or otherwise,
 “ against the *Anointed of the Lord*,
 “ or any of his *Officers*. But we
 “ must in such cases *patiently suffer*
 “ all wrongs and injuries, referring
 “ the judgment of our Cause onely
 “ to *God*.

P. 75.

“ And

And elsewhere, our Church says—

“ What shall *Subjects* doe then ? shall
 “ they obey valiant, stout, wise and
 “ good *Princes*, and condemn, diso-
 “ bey, and rebell against *Children*, be-
 “ ing their *Princes*, or against undif-
 “ creet, and evil *Governours* ?

“ *God forbid !*

“ For what a *perillous* thing were
 “ it to commit unto the *Subjects* the
 “ judgment, which *Prince* is *Wise*,
 “ and *Godly*, and his Government good,
 “ and which is *otherwise* ? as though,
 “ the *Foot* must judge of the *Head* :
 “ An enterprize very heinous, and
 “ must needs breed *Rebellion*. *Serm.*
 against *Wilfull Rebellion*, 1st Part.
 P. 279.

This is, you see, the Pious and Loy-
 al Doctrine of the Protestant Church
 of *England*, which she received from
Christ and his *Apostles*, and from the
 Primitive *Christians*, concerning the
Subjects absolute *Obedience* to *Kings*,
 and All in Authority, whether Good
 or *Evil*.

* *Beaumont*,
c. 1.

And the said Loyal Doctrine was ever preached and practised by the *Protestants* in *England*, we mean those, who owned the *King's Supremacy* in opposition unto *Popery* and *Fanaticism*; for there never was, nor are, any other * *Protestants* in the *World*, but such, who protest for, and defend the *King's Supremacy*.

This Doctrine of absolute *Obedience* was practised, as well as preached, by the *Bishops* Martyred in *Queen Mary's* days, and by the most Reverend *Jo. Whitgift* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and by the most Reverend *William Laud* late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who suffered Death by the late *Rebels*, for nothing more, than for maintaining this *Primitive* Doctrine of absolute *Obedience* to the *King*. And since, it has been urged upon the *Peoples practice* by several Learned Men of this our *Church*; particularly, by *Dr. Faulkner* in his *Christian Loyalty*. And by the Right Reverend *Serb*, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*, in his most Learned *Sermon* before the *King* on *Nov. 5. 1661.* against *Resistance* of *Lawfull Powers*.

Some

Some of his Lordships words are these—

“ If harsh Administration of Power p. 60.
 “ will exempt Men from Obedience;
 “ at that time, when Claudius, or
 “ Nero was Roman Emperour, why
 “ should the Holy Ghost move St. Paul
 “ to write to the Romans, scil. They Rom. 13. 2.
 “ that resist, shall receive to themselves
 “ Damnation?

And p. 67. that other pretence, scil.
 “ That after a Lawfull Sovereign is Ibid. p. 67,
 “ established, the Power still remains 68.
 “ in the People (in the diffused Body
 “ of them, or their Representatives)
 “ to alter the Government, as they
 “ please; it is in respect of Policy,
 “ and Government, what the sin a-
 “ gainst the Holy Ghost is to Religion,
 “ it destroys the foundations of the
 “ peace, and safety of men, and makes
 “ that to be the Artifice of Man, which
 “ is the Ordinance of God: How much
 “ God abhorred this pretence, will ap-
 “ pear in the case of Corah, and his
 “ Company.

The Prerogative

The Reverend Dr. *Tillotson*, Dean of *Canterbury*, in his *Letter* to the late *Lord Russel*, has these expressions, to wit,

"That the *Christian Religion* doth plainly forbid the *Resistance of Authority*.

"That though our *Religion* be established by *Law*, yet in the same *Law* which establishes our *Religion*, it is declared,

"That it is not *Lawfull* upon any pretence whatsoever to take up *Arms*, &c.

"Besides that, there is a particular *Law* declaring the Power of the *Militia* to be solely in the *King*; and that ties the hands of *Subjects*, though the *Law of Nature* and the General Rules of *Scripture* had left us at *liberty*, which I believe they do not, because the *Government* and *Peace of Humane Society* could not well subsist upon those *Terms*.

As thus these abovementioned *Persons*, so indeed, all the learned *Men* of the *Church of England*, who have wrote any thing largely of the *Subjects*

ject's Duty towards their Prince, have unanimously declared contrary to the Factious Authour of Julian the Apostate, scil. That all Lawfull Kings and their Lawfull Heirs by Primogeniture, of what Religion, or Manners soever, Good or Bad, they be, ought successively to Reign and Govern, and to be honoured and obeyed by all their Subjects, either Actively, by chearfully doing whatever they shall Command; or Passively, by humbly and peaceably submitting to whatever punishment, their said Princes shall think fit to inflict upon them, for not obeying their Royal Commands Actively. And if any Prince should (after he is seated in the Throne) prove Tyrannical, we may not Rebell, nor plot his Deposition; But

Τὸ το μόνον ἐχόντων κατὰ τὴ διάνοι παρ-
μακον, &c.

Nazian. O-
rat. 1.

Our onely Remedy is, what was Nazianzen's and the Christians, in the Reign of Julian the Apostate, to wit, Prayers, Fastings and Tears.

This was the practice of the Primitive Christians, and ever has been the

Profession and Practice of the Protestant Church of England

And therefore, whoever lives in *Rebellion* against his Lawfull Prince, and dies in and for the same without publick and hearty Repentance, Acknowledgment and Confession to God and to Man, of that his *Rebellion*, or secret plotting of *Rebellion*; Neither does such a man live, nor any true way, can he be said, to dye in Communion with the Protestant Church of England;

But as he lived, } a Popish
 So he dies either } or } Recusant,
 } a Fanatick

And No Protestant.

And thus died most of the late Fanatical Affectatours and Rebels, inasmuch as most of them died, without the least expression of their sorrow and penitence for, and without humble and publick Confession of, their Horrible Plot and Treason for which they were Condemned. As appears by their own Papers given to the Sheriffs, and Published by Authority.

And

And here it will be requisite, that we (as far as we are able) undeceive the people, and tell the *Naked Truth*, to wit,

That the abovementioned *Persons* abused the *World*, and imposed upon the ignorant people, a notorious falsity, when at their *Executions* they declared, they died *Protestants*, and in *Communion* with the present *Church of England*;

For, no *Rebel* whatever, whilst he *impenitently* continues such, is, nor can be, a *Protestant*;

For every wilfull and obstinate *Rebel* and *Plotters* against the *King*, does indeed deny the *King's Supremacy*.

And whoever denies the *King's Supremacy*, is *No Protestant*;

And therefore, being *No Protestant*, he ought not to be admitted into *Communion* and *Fellowship* with the *Protestant Church of England*, untill such a person shall openly *repent* of his *Anti-Protestant Disobedience* to the *Church's Canons and Orders*, and of his *Rebellion and Treason* against the *King*.

And (as we humbly conceive) those *Divines* and *Ministers* did not act *Canonically* (though we believe, *Charitably*) in administering the Holy *Sacrament* of the *Lord's Supper* unto *Persons* Condemned for *High Treason*, in plotting the *Murther* of the *King* and of his *Royal Highness*, without their *publick Confession* of that their heinous *Sin* and *Treason*.

Their not *Confessing* that their *Guilt*, when clearly proved against them, did apparently argue, not only their *Malice*, but also the *Continuance* of their *Malice* to the very last *Gasp*, against the *King* and the *Duke*.

And therefore to admit such unto the *Sacrament*, was to *harden* them, and *others* of their *Barry*, in their *Wickedness* and *Malice* against the *King*, the *Duke*, and the established *Government* in *Church* and *State*, and was a palpable *Breach* of the *Statute*, and of the *Rubrick*;

Which says,

The Order
for Admini-
str. of the
Lord's Sup-
per, Pref.

*That if any person be an open and no-
torious Evil Liver (as surely are all
Wilfull Rebels!) or have done any
wrong*

wrong to his Neighbour by Word and Deed (as surely Traytors have done to the King their Neighbour, by plotting his Death.)

The Curate having knowledge thereof, shall call him and advertise him, that in any wise he presume not to come to the Lord's Table untill he have openly declared himself to have truly repented.

The same Order shall the Curate use with those persons whom he perceiveth Malice and Hatred to reign — not suffering them to be partakers of the Lord's Table, untill he know them to be Reconciled — And if one party shall remain still in his Frowardness and Malice — The Minister shall not admit him that is Obstinate.

C H A P. V.

The Doctrine and Practice of Deposing Lawfull Kings, and of Excluding the Right Heir by Primogeniture, from Succeeding in the Throne, for his want of Grace, or for being an Heretick, Idolater, Tyrannical or Wicked, is Grounded upon nothing but Popery and Fanaticism.

S E C T. I

This wicked Doctrine and Practice of Deposing and Murthering Kings, and of Precluding their Lawfull Heirs, for being Hereticks, &c. is grounded on Popery.

Dr. Light's
Serm. Nru.
3. 1679.

THE truth of the Assertion is so well known, as, "That there is no Kingdom in our *European*

"*gan* World, but the Pope hath gi-
 "ven it away upon the Account of
 "Religion; No Countrey, but he has
 "made an *Acedamus* upon the ac-
 "count of Religion. And many
 "Kings hath he kill'd merely for Re-
 "ligion.

King James's
 Works, p.
 503.

This we will confirm and prove by
 the Authority of the most Eminent
 and most Authentick of their own
 Writers;

Such as,

Thomas Aquinas, who says, (a) (a) *Nullo mo-
 do permittit*
 That Infidels or Unbelieving Princes *Ecclesia, quod*
 are not to be suffered to Govern and *Infideles ac-*
 Reign over Believers. And that if *quirant Domi-*
 there be any such Infidels and unbe- *nium super fi-*
 lieving Princes (b) then the Church *deles, vel qua-*
 has Power and Authority to Depose *literent; eis*
 and Remove them from their Govern- *præstatque in*
 ment; and the Church ought to doe it; *aliquo officio*
 and that because (c) a King's Infidelity *Ec.*
 forfeits his Right of Dominion and Ju-
 risdiction over Believers.

(b) *Potest et
 men justè per
 sententiam vel
 ordinationem
 Ecclesia, au-
 toritatem Dei
 habentis, tale*

*jus Dominicæ, vel prælationis tolli; (c) Quia Infideles merito sua in-
 fidelitatis merentur potestatem amittere super fideles, Ec. Tho. Aquin.*
 22. quæst. 10. art. 10. conclus. p. 22.

And

And by, *Infidelis*, an *Infidel*, *Aquinas* plainly tells us, that he means *An Heretick*.

For in his sense,

(a) *Hæresis est infidelitas species ad eam pertinens qui fidem Christi profesti sunt, & ejus dogmata corrumpunt, &c. ibid. quest. 11. art. 1. conclus. p. 23.*

An *Heretick* (a) is no *Jew*, *Turk*, or *Pagan*, who absolutely denies *Christ* and *Christianity*. But according to *Aquinas*, An *Heretick* is a *Christian*, that is, one who professes that he *Believes* in *Christ*, and hopes for *Salvation* onely by *Him*, But, he purloins, perverts, and corrupts the *Doctrine* of *Christ*.

(b) *Qui post secundam corruptionem in suo errore obstinati permanent, non modo Excommunicationis sententia, sed etiam Secularibus principibus eximendi tradendi sunt, & per mortem à Mundo excludi merentur, &c. ibid.*

Now such an *Heretick*, whether *Prince* or *Peasant*, is not to be tolerated, but after the second Admonition he is to be *Excommunicated*, and *Delivered* up to the *Secular* (b) *Powers* to be put to *Death*; and the *Church* does *Command* all other *Foreign Princes* to give their *Assistance* towards the *Deposition*, and *destroying* such an *Heretical Prince*, that so, this lower *World* might the sooner be rid of him.

And

And that *Aquinas*, in the forementioned places, is to be understood of Heretical *Kings*, as well as of their *Subjects*, is evident, in that his Argument runs chiefly against them, who have Right to Govern *jure humano*; But, says he, because they are turned *Hereticks*, therefore *jure Divino*, they ought not to Reign, but to be, not only *Excommunicated*, but also, put to *Death*. For, *Quicumque resistit Auctoritati Romane Ecclesie, Haresim incurrit; quae quidem Auctoritas principaliter residet in Summo Pontifice, &c.* Whoever Resists the Authority of the Church of Rome, that is to say, the Authority of the Pope and his Supremacy (as do all Protestant Princes) he is an *Heretick*; and being an *Heretick*, he ought to be destroyed and killed.

And although a *King* excommunicated should, in the *Popish* sense, repent, and return to the Church of Rome, yet, he is to be admitted (a) only unto Penitence, and not to be absolved from the sentence of Death passed upon him.

Aquin. 22a. quest. 11. art. 2. resp. 3.

(a) *Ideo absolutionem recipiunt, recipiunt quidem ad penitentiam, non tamen*

ut liberentur à Sententia Mortis. Aquin. 22a. qn. 11. art. 4. conclus.

The Prerogative

All Heretick Kings are by Aquinas, accounted no other than Tyrants, and therefore, says he, the People may Lawfully fight against them, and be no ways guilty (a) of Sedition and Treason.

(a) Et ideo perturbatio Tyranni Regiminis non habet rationem Seditionis. ibid. 22a. q. 42. art. 2. 3m. p. 80.

The Council of Trent Decreed all Emperours (b) and Kings (as well as others) to be Excommunicated, who shall, upon any account whatever, sell and alienate any Church-Lands, Goods or Chattels, without the Pope's leave.

(b) Si quem Christianum, vel Latinarum quancunque is dignitate, etiam Imperiali, aut Regali, prefalgeat,

in tantum malorum omnium Radix, cupiditas occupaverit, ne aliquis Ecclesia—Bona, census ac jura etiam feudalit, &c. quacunque arte, aut quocunque quodvis colore in proprios usus convertere—its Anathemati tam den subiacent, &c. Sess. 22. c. 11.

And if any person, great or small, King or Subject, shall be found guilty of Contumacy against any Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Judge, then the said Judge may, (c) at his pleasure, not onely Excommunicate such an offender, but also decree him to be punished any other ways, as the said Judge shall think fit. And if the said excommunicated

(c) Sitq, erga judicem Contumacia; tunc res etiam Anathematis interius, arbitrio suo, prout illa parum ferre possit, &c.

nicated person (though a King, for it is, *Quicumque post legitimam admonitionem non respuerit, &c. Whosoever*) shall after legal Admonition continue obstinate, he shall be punished as an Heretick, that is, with Death. *Contra eum, tanquam de Hæresi suspectum, procedi possit. ibid.*

Bonaventure declares it for an undoubted Truth, that the Supreme Power (a) on Earth is in the Pope, and that (a) (as he already has often done, so again) he may Remove Kings, and Depose Emperours, for their Wickednesses, and that the Pope is accountable for so doing, unto no Earthly Power whatever, whether Regal, Imperial or otherwise, but onely unto God.

Council. Trid. sess. 21. a. 1.

(a) Jam verb possunt Sacerdotes & Pontifices ex causa amovere Reges, & depone Imperatores, sicut sepè accidit, & visum est, quando scilicet eorum malitia hoc exigit, & Rei-

publica necessitas sic requirit: Summus vero Pontifex penes quem in terris prima residet Auctoritas, non à Rege, non à Principe seculari, non ab homine judicatur, sed solius Dei judicio reservatur. Bonavent. lib. de eccles. Hierarch. c. 2.

Cardinal Bellarmine assures his Reader, That the Popes of Rome have power not onely to Excommunicate, but also to Depose and Sentence to Death, Heretical and ungodly Kings, and

(a) *Postea d
Roman Pont
ifice Princip
pes Christian
nos excommu
nicari, &
principatu pri
uari, eorum
que subditos
ab obedientia
eorum absolvi,
Grc. Bellarm.
de potest. sum.
Pontif. prof.
p. 6.*

and to give away (a) their *Crowns* and *Lands* unto others that are *Godly* and *Catholick*, and to absolve their *Subjects* from all *Duty* and *Allegiance* to them; and to confirm the truth of what he asserts, he quotes the *Authority* and *Judgment* of *Pope Gregory the 7th*, of *Cajetan*, *Pet. Ancharanus*, *Sylvester Prieras*, *Astensis*, and many others, for the same. And he highly applauds and justifies the *Pope's* excommunicating *Hen. 8th*, *King of England* for *Heresie*; which *Heresie*, was onely *King Henry's* Renouncing the *Pope's Supremacy*, and *Defending his own*.

The *Horrid* practice of *Assassinating* and *Murthering* Lawfull *Kings* for want of *Grace*, and for *Heresie*, is amply justified and highly commended as a meritorious Act, by *Pope Sixtus Quintus* in his large *Oration* made to the *Cardinals* in *Consistory* at *Rome* on *Septemb. 11. 1589.* upon the *Murther* and *Death* of *Henry the Third*, *King of France*, who was most barbarously *Assassinated* and *Stab'd to Death*, in the midst of his *Army*, by *JAQUES CLEMENT* a *Popish-Dominican Fryar*.

Some

Some of the said *Pope's* own words
are as follow in the *Margin*.

In which you will find *Pope Sixtus* (a) *Quintus* so far from disclaiming
against the *Monk* for that execrable
Murder committed upon the afore-
said *King's* Person, as that, he rather
in high strains of Rhetorick wonder-
fully applauds the said *Hellish Fact*,
and styles it a *most famous, memorable,*
and *well-nigh incredible Act*, yea, a
work done not without the particular
Providence and disposition of *Almighty*
God; *A Fryar has kill'd a King*.
And for fear his *Auditours* should think
he told them a *Romance*, he repeats it
again, saying, I assure you, *A Monk has*
kill'd a King, not a *King* (b) painted
in *Paper*, or pictured upon a *Wall*, not
a *Jack of Lent*, but a real, living *King*,
even the *French King* in the midst of
his *Army*, whilst encompassed about
with his *Guard*. And although *All*
Monks by their *Holy Order* and *Pro-*
fession (c) were forbid to shed *blood*,

(a) *Hic, de quo nunc verba facimus, & quod his diebus nostris evenit, vere insigne, memorabile, & penitus incredibile opus est, nec sine Dei Op.*

Max. particulari providentia, perpetratum: Occidit Monachus Regem, non pictum (b) aut fictum in charta, aut pariete; sed Regem Francorum in medio exercitus sui, milite & custodia septum.

(c) *Iste Monachus praeliis ac pugnis non erat assuetus, & a sanguine, vitæ suæ insituito, ita abhorrens, ut nec ex vena*

incisione solum cruorem forsan ferre posset.

K

yet

yet it was commendable in this *Monk*. And farther, the *Pope* acquaints the *Cardinals* with what Instrument (a) the *Monk* effected his bloody design, to wit, with a *Knife*, which he had cunningly hid in his *Sleeve* for that purpose.

(a) Etiam cum Cultello ad hoc propositum preparato, non in vagina condito (unde poterat esse probabilis excusatio)

sed nudo, ac in Manicâ abscondito, quem si invenissent, mox fuisset in crucem actus.

But that which seems most inhumane in this *Pope*, was his Denying the aforesaid *Murthered King*, *Christian Burial*, and his *Holiness* pleaded Sacred *Scripture* for his (b) warrant.

(b) De persona ergo Regis dantur ista

eum ab ore dixerunt, cujus insensatus finis eximit quoque ipsum ab iis officiis, quæ solet hæc sancta sedes Imperatoribus & Regibus post mortem exhibere: quæ pro isto libenter fecissemus, nisi id fieri, in hoc casu, Sacra Scriptura vetarent.

After all this *Barbarity*, any one in pity and charity would have thought, that although the said *Pope* denied the *Massacred King Honourable* and *Christian Burial*, yet he would not have denied him his own, and all compassionate mens *Prayers* for His Majesty's *Souls* deliverance, if not from *Purgatory*, yet from *Hell*; But such was his

his implacable malice against the said *King*, as that he did not onely decree, that (a) no funeral Rites should be performed for him,

(a) *Decrevimus pro ipso Rege non esse celebrandas exequias.*

But also, that (b) no prayers should be made for him after his *Death*, he dying in his *Herésie*, was excluded from all *Grace* and *Mercy* hereafter.

(b) *Intelligimus pradic-tum Regem ex hac vita sine peniten-tia, seu impar-*

nitentem excessisse, nimirum in Consortio Hereticorum, atque pro tali peccato, seu pro Homine sic peccante, noluist Apostolus, ut post mortem ora-remus. Sixt. Quint. Pont. Max. Serm. Roma Consiſt. Sept. 11. 1589.

Jodocus Lorichius assures us also, That it is the constant Doctrine of the Church of Rome, scil.

That the *Pope* has power not onely to *Excommunicate*, but also to *Depose* and *Remove* all *Emperours*, (c) *Kings*, and *Secular Magistrates* that are *Irreligious* and *Heretical*.

(c) *Papa habet dominium seu imperium temporale in omnes homines*

quantacunque eminentia ac dignitate sint: ita ut Imperatores, Reges, & hi Inferiores, si Religioni & iustitia Christiana adversentur, non solum excommunicare, sed & ab officio removere ac depnere possit, &c.

Jod. Lorich. Flagell. Papæ. p. 442.

And if such *Emperours*, *Kings* and *Princes*, so excommunicated and deposed, shall resist the *Pope's* Authority, and endeavour to continue themselves in their *Thrones*, then the *Pope*

bnA

• K 2

(a) has

(a) *Si autem nolint, potest ipsemet Papa conscribere exercitum, & Rebellen pro viribus subjugare, ibid.*
 (a) has power to raise an Army, and by force to subdue the said *Rebellious* Kings and Princes.

And the said *Lorichius* nominates several *Emperours* and *Princes* that have been *Excommunicated* and *Deposed* by several *Popes*.

For instance,

Leo Isauricus the *Emperour* excommunicated by *Pope Gregory* the Second.

Childeric, King of *France*, Deposed by *Pope Zacharias*, and his Kingdom given away to *Pipin*.

Henry the *Emperour* was Deposed by *Pope Gregory* the 7th.

Frederic the *Emperour* was Deposed by *Innocent* the 4th.

Otto the *Emperour* was Deposed by *Pope Innocent* the 3d.

And as for the rest of *Emperours* and *Kings* deposed by the *Popes*, *Lorichius* refers his *Reader* to *Baronius* his *Annals*, and to *Bellarmino*, de *Pont. Sum.* l. 5. c. 8.

And

And we will refer our Reader to the
Histories and Lives of

Hen. 8. } Who were all *Excom-*
Edw. 6. } *municated* by the *Pope*,
Qu. Eliz. } though, *God* bethanked,
K. James, } they were all strong e-
 } nough to keep them-
 } selves in their *Thrones*.

Suarez, who is an *Antesignanus* a-
mong the *Jesuits*, declares in several
places of his *Book*, intituled *Defensio*
Fidei,

That the *Pope* has power to depose
(a) any *Heretical King*, and that (a) *Post sen-*
when any *King* is deposed by the *tentiam la-*
Pope, then any private person may law- *tam omnino*
fully kill such an *Heretical King*. *privatur reg-*
no, ita ut non
possit justo ti-
tulo illud pos-

sidere, ergo ex tunc poterit tanquam omnino Tyrannum trahari, Et con-
sequenter a quacunque privata persona poterit interfici. Suarez. defens.
lib. 1. c. 4.

Lessius and *Filliucius* jointly affirm,
That any private man may for the
propagation of Religion kill any *King*,
or other man, who shall oppose the
Growth of true Religion; though, as

* Lessius, de
jur. & just.
l. 2. c. 9. dub.
8. sect. 47.

the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph well observes, *Lessius* says, *Talis in Republica bene constituta, ut Homicida placet. retur, &c.* Few men will attempt to doe it, for fear, they should be *hanged* for their pains.

And very confidently *Father Campian* declares, That all the *Jesuits* throughout the whole World, are *enter'd* into a solemn League and Vow, to make away and destroy all Heretical Kings in any manner whatsoever, nor will they despair of effecting it, as long as there shall be one *Jesuit* remaining in the World.

Camp. in Ep.
ad Concil.
Reg. Angl.
p. 22.

We might produce *Pakius de palatio*, and many other Writers of the Roman Church to the same purpose; But these are sufficient to prove our Assertion, to wit,

That the Doctrine and Practice of *Deposing* and *Killing* Lawfull Kings, and of *precluding* their Lawfull Heirs from reigning, for their *Heresie*, or for want of *Grace*, or for their *Moral Wickedness*, is grounded and first founded Upon *Papery*.

And

And was preached and practised first of all by the Popes, and Papists of the Church of Rome.

S E C^t. II.

The Doctrine and Practice of Resisting Lawfull Kings, and of Deposing and Killing them, and of Excluding their Right Heirs, for want of Grace, or for ill Government, or for being Idolaters, or for being of a different Religion from themselves, is also grounded on Fanaticism.

B*Y Fanaticks, Rodolph Gualter means all those who Deny the King's Supremacy, and set up some other power above the King, which may controll him in matters Ecclesiastick and Civil, although they be not Papists in profession.*

(a) De Christi *onely Anabaptists and Quakers*, but as *utricinans*, they are also the *Classical Divines*, *Reges ejus nutritios & Reginas nutritices* they are commonly called *Presbyterians*, and the *Congregational Divines*, *aliàs, Independents*. *fore pollicetur: sunt hac obser-*

vanda non so-
tam propter Anabaptistas, & horum similes Fanaticos homines, qui unum cum Politicum tum Ecclesiasticum ordinem à medio sublatum volunt: verum etiam propter Pontifices, &c. qui in Ecclesia omnem potestatem ad se transfulerunt, & nesci esse clamant, ut Reges atque Principes quicquam in illa constituent, aut ad reformandum cultum Dei manum admoveant. Rod. Gualter. in Div. Luc. Homil. 177. p. 468. And again he says, Fateor tamen hujus mali culpam non minima ex parte, in Phanaticis quibusdam habere, qui religionis & libertatis Christiana pretextu abutuntur, ut Ordinem politicum turbent & indignum esse dicunt, Hominem Christianum (puta Regem) gladio armatum esse, quo alios sue professionis homines coerceat. ibid. Hom. 195. p. 515.

All which, do deny the King's Supremacy; and do set up another power above that of the Kings,

Such as, the Consistorian Power among the Presbyterians:

And the Congregational-Church Power among the Independents.

What is meant by Fanatic, and what by Fanaticism.

These are the men, we mean, by *Fanatics*; and their Doctrine and Practice of *Deposing and Destroying Kings*, for their, supposed, *Tyranny, Idolatry*, or want of *Grace*, and of *Precluding*

ding their Right *Heirs*, for any such Reason,

Is the Sum of what we mean, by *Fanaticism*.

And because, These men pretend to be against *Popery*,

But yet do deny the King's *Supremacy*, and do maintain the *Papists* Doctrine and Practice of *Deposing* and *Killing* Kings, and of *Debarring* their Lawfull *Heirs* from *Reigning*, for their *Tyranny*, *Herésie*, and want of *Grace*,

We therefore call them *Fanatical-Recusants*, and not *Protestants*.

Of this Number of *Anti-Protestants* we cannot but reckon these that follow :

John Calvin, who in his *Sermon* 131, on *Job* 34. writ in *French*, has these words, as they are Translated into *English* by *Arth. Gilding*, Anno Dom.

1573.

“Whereas God hath forbidden private persons to rail upon their Rulers, it is to make us to live in peace, and without trouble, and so yield

Jo. Calvin, Sermon. 131. in Job. 34. p. 675.

" yield some Reverence to the seat of
 " Justice.— But if there be evil and
 " wicked Governours, they must be
 " sharply rebuked, according to their
 " Deservings.— And we must pull
 " down all Loftiness that listeth up it
 " self against our Lord Jesus Christ.
 " Those then that will needs be spa-
 " red, and have their Vices untouch-
 " ed, because they be in Authority,
 " must coin a new Gospel. Of which
 " number, are the Kings in our days,
 " which will needs be called Anoin-
 " ted and Holy, and yet cannot a-
 " bide to have their soars touched by
 " any means, but would have liberty
 " to pervert all things, &c.

And in his *Institutes*, he speaks more plainly, and says,

" That although it be not Lawfull
 " for private men * to rise up against
 " their King, yet where there are in-
 " feriour Magistrates elected out of
 " the people, or where there are three
 " Orders or States, there the people
 " ought by their Representatives, to
 " moderate their Kings ill Govern-
 " ment

* Si qui nunc
 sint populares
 Magistratus
 ad moderan-
 dam Regum
 Ubisidem con-
 stituti, &c.
 Calv. Instit.
 l. 4. c. 20.
 S. 31. p. 311.

" ment, to punish his Vice and Tyranny, and to over-rule him, as the Ephors did the Lacedemonian Kings, and as the peoples Tribunes did the Roman Consuls, whom they Deposed, when they thought fit; and that they are Traytors to the People and Commonwealth, if they do not oppose their Prince's Tyranny.

Theodore Beza imitates his Master Calvin, and writes very unworthily and reproachfully of (a) Kings, taxing them generally with Pride and Luxury, with Cruelty and Covetousness, with Folly and Ignorance:

(a) Cujusmodi vitia sunt impietas, avaritia, ambitio, crudelitas, luxur, libidines, &c.

Beza. de Conses. fid. c. 3.

And therefore Beza says,
That Kings ought not to presede, nor to be present in Oecumenical or National Councils and Synods;
And thus, he clearly denies the King's Supremacy, by virtue of which, Constantine preseded in the first Nicene Council.

Beza's

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Bez. Conf. fid.
de Eccl. c. 5.

Beza's own words are,

Deinde res ipsa ostendit, periculosissimum esse Principum Auctoritate Concilia subdicere, multis de causis, &c.

And as for *Diocesan Bishops*, he did not onely utterly deny any such Order, but very provokingly, calls them, *Porcorum & Asinorum armentum*, no better than *Hogs and Asses*.

And after *Beza* had excluded *Kings* from *Councils, Synods* and *Church Affairs*, then he subjugates *Kings* and all *Secular Magistrates* to his *Consistorian Orders* and *Discipline*—*Et vicissim nemo est, qui verbo Dei, ac proinde Ecclesiastica Discipline, non subjiciatur, &c.*

Which *Ecclesiastick Orders* and *Canons* he makes equivalent with the *Word of God*.

After all this, *Beza* goes on to inform his Reader (as did *Calvin*, and he uses many of *Calvin's* own words) to wit,

That the *Parliament States* or *Burgesses* of the *People* may and ought to check and restrain wicked *Kings*, and severely

severely to punish (a) them; and if they do not, then they are *Traytours* to their Countrey. And although it be not lawfull for *private* men to oppose, correct or depose *Kings* when they govern ill, yet the aforesaid *Inferiour Magistrates* may, when their *Kings* are guilty of the above-mentioned *Vices*. And he makes the *Septemviri*, or *Burgesses* and *States* of the People to be the *Superiour Powers* above the *King*.

(a) *Hic legi-
tur quid eris
constituendum
respondens Su-
perioribus
Potestatibus
cujus modi
nunc sunt sep-
tem viri in
Romano im-
perio, quas Il-
lectores vo-
cant, & Reg-
ni Status in
omnibus fere
Monarchiis,
hoc onus in-
cumbere, ut*

*furientes Tyrannos cohibeant: quod ni faciant, ipsos ut Patriæ Prodi-
tores, rationem suæ perfidia coram Domino reddituros: quod autem at-
tinet ad privatos homines—tenere illos oportet, plurimum inter se
differre, injuriam inferre & injuriam pati, &c. Beza Confess. fid. cap.
3. de Eccles. Edit. Genev. p. 171, 172.*

Amandus Polanus, Querying,

Whether the People do sin, in *Con-
venticling* to hear the Word of God,
contrary to the *King's Edicts*? (b) He determines it in the *Negative*, scil.
Non peccant; they do not sin.

(b) *An subdi-
ti peccent con-
tra interdic-
tum Principis
Convien-*

tes ad audiendum Evangelium? R. Non peccant.

And Querying again,

Whether it be Lawfull to *Resist* a
Tyrannical King? He

(a) Si Rex
seu Princeps
Monarchiam
habeat limi-
tationem & ad-
strictam cer-
tis conditioni-
bus, in quas
Iuravit, seu
quas se pro-
missis servatu-
ram penes sta-
tus aut Prin-
ces Regni seu
Principatus est, coercere Regis seu Principis Tyrannidem & immunita-
tem, &c.

He Answers, *scil.* (a) That if a King has taken an Oath to govern by Law, but contrary to his Oath, He governs Tyrannically, then it is in the power of the States, the Lords and Princes of the Kingdom to punish and correct such a Prince, and by force of Arms to suppress his Tyranny.

Nay, He says farther,

(b) In Op-
pressa Repub-
lica, si quis
Tyrannum Oc-
cideret, huic
tanquam de
Civitate bene
Merito, pra-
mium decerni-
tur. Amand.

That it is not onely Lawfull, but also Meritorious (b) for any private person to kill a Tyrannical King, who by his undue courses shall afflict and oppress the Common-wealth, and that the City ought amply to Reward the said Regicide.

Polan. Syntag. Theol. l. 10. c. 72. p. 1247, 1248.

Frederic Baldwin a Lutheran, and a Professor of Divinity at Witteberg, does very Fanatically distinguish between the King's Person and his Office, and says, That the Honour and Obedience

dience which the Subjects owe, is due to the (a) King's Office, and not to his Person.

(a) In obedientia, non in qui praest, sed officium

respicendum est. Non Persona Magistratum gerenti, sed officio, honor debetur. Frid. Baldv. Analys. in Rom. 13. 1.

So that, Subjects may, according to this distinction, take up Arms and fight against the King's Person, and not against his Kingly Office. They may kill the King, as in England did the late Rebels, and yet preserve his Office, and set up another Person in his Office, that is, in his Throne.

And the said Baldwin, Querying, Whether it be Lawfull for Subjects to Resist their King, in case he should prove Tyrannical?

He Answers, (b)

That in those Kingdoms, where there are Inferiour States and Magistrates Representing the People, as in an House of Commons, there the Infe-

(b) Quando subditi non omnino privati sunt, sed in Inferiori Magistratu constituti, illi Resistere pos-

sunt Superiori Magistratui, si degenerat in Tyrannum. — Nam & Inferiores Magistratus debent contra vim injustam subditorum vitam & bona defendere — ubi tamen & hoc notandum, inferiori Magistratui omnia prius cedenda, quam ad Arma veniendum, ne videantur Rebel- lare, &c. Frider. Baldvin. in Ro. 13. u. 1. quest. 3.

riour *Magistrates* may lawfully oppose the said Tyrannical *King* or Supreme *Magistrate*; and may raise an *Army* against him, and may depose, and (if necessity require) kill him, as the *Jews* did Tyrannical *Athaliab*; if he will not yield to the demands of the said Inferiour *Magistrates* and *Representatives* of the People.

Peter Martyr destroys all his former wholesome Doctrine of *Obedience* unto *Kings* and the Supreme *Magistrates*, when he affirms,

That if the *Superiour Powers* shall suffer *Vice* and *Idolatry* to reign, then, as (a) it was a virtue in the zealous *Jews* to oppose the Idolatrous Doings of the Heathen *Kings* and *Emperours*, by raising Tumults, Seditions and Wars against them, as did the *Machabees* and others;

(a) Atqui, superior potestati, inquit, fieri hac imperavit, ad hoc, jam antea multis respondimus, nunc addatur, si eadem potestati, civitatem perdere, aut privilegia eripere, aut minuire conaretur, id nunquam ferrent, ad Arma potius conclamarent, &c. Pet. Mart. Loc. Com. de Magistr. p. 1029.

So, is it the Duty of all Christian Subjects to oppose, and by force of Arms to Suppress the *Idolatry* and *Tyranny* of *Kings*, and of the *Higher Powers*. And

And *Rob. Rolloc* makes the same *Fanatical* Distinction between the *Person* and the *Power* of a *King*, as did *Frider. Baldwin*; and says, that the *Subject* is to shew Obedience (a) rather to the *Power* and *Office* of the *King*, than to the *Person* of the *King*.

(a) Obedientia præstanda est, non tam Homini, quam Potestati, quod

si Homini præstanda sit Obedientia, non aliâ ratione præstanda est quam qua hac potestate armatus est à Deo, quare in obediendo non tam Personam Hominum intueri debemus. quam potestatem illam & Auctoritatem quam gerunt, &c. Rolloc. in Ro. 13. p. 357.

Upon this Distinction (as was hinted before) did the late *Presbyterian* Rebels, both *Scotch* and *English*, raise War against *King Charles the First*, pretending they fought not against the *King* and his *Authority*, but against the *Person* of *Charles Stuart*, who was *King*, and his evil *Counsellours*.

And the *Independents*, when they had *Murthered* Him, said, That they had not *killed* the *King*, but the Man *Charles Stuart*, the last of *English Tyrants*.

Stephanus Cursellæus, as *Fanatically* as any, declares it to be his judgment, That it is an horrible sin and wickedness, for any *King* or *Supreme Magistrate* to make *Laws* to force their

(a) *Malum esse omnem in causa fidei collisionem modo evici: quis pius, & religiosus Princeps vel Magistratus non horresceret ad ejus modi impietatem vel minimum quid confere? quod si adeo malum & periculi plenum sit etiam ad veram Religionem cogere, quanto magis ad falsam? Curstellæ. Instit. l. 7. c. 37. §. 8.*

And *Curstellæus* his argument is this, *scil.* Because (in his opinion) *Princes* cannot bind nor oblige the *Consciences* of men by any of their *Laws*.

The *Conscience* belongs onely unto *God*, and He onely is the *Judge* of it, And therefore *God* onely can make *Laws* to oblige it.

Wherefore this our *Authour*, concludes, All those *Princes* to be *Usurpers* of *God's Prerogative*, who offer to make *Laws*, binding and obliging *Mens Consciences*, and that (b) they must expect the *Revenging Hand* of *God* to follow them for so doing.

(b) — *Miseri perierint, ut sint in exemplum cunctis Regibus & Magistratibus*

qui tale aliquid attentare presumpserint; & terrorem his incutiant; inde discentes, se Ultrices Dei manus non evasuras, si imperium in Conscientias subditorum, quod sibi soli reservatum voluit, usurpaverint, &c. Curstel. ibid.

That

And which is *Anabaptistical* and most *Fanatical* of all, is this, to wit,

That *Cursellæus* will not allow *Christian Kings* so much as to Imprison, Mult or Fine any *Hereticks* or *Schismatics*, upon the account of Religion :

And his argument for it is this, *scil.*

For fear (a) *Kings* should persecute, (a) *Pieri poss*
imprison, mult and punish *Christ* ut per immo-
himself, under the notion of *Schism* or *Heresie*, as did *Saul*, aliàs, *Paul*. *dico Inquis &*
Hereticos ex-
terminandi
relo, Chri-
stum ipsum,

quemadmodum Saulus olim, in membris suis persequantur, vinciat, &
trucidet, &c. ibid. §. 9.

In the case of *Idolatry*, the said *Cursellæus* confesses,

That if any *Hereticks* or *Idolaters* should set up their *Idols*, then, the *King* has power (b) to take away and abolish the said *Idols*. But the *King* has no power to make any Law against *Idolatry*, which can affect and oblige the Conscience of the *Idolater*.

(b) *Nullam quidem subditorum conscientiam vim inferre principi est licitum—Sed tamen potestatem habet* *ibid. §. 13.*

Thus *Cursellus* disarms all *Christian* Princes, and leaves them, as also the *Church* and *State*, naked and fenceless against the turbulent *Hereticks* and *Schismaticks*, and opens the door to all *Anarchy* and *Confusion*, nay to all *Sedition* and *Rebellion*, and will not permit *Kings* by severe (a) *Laws* to suppress *Rebels*, if they should *tumult* and *mutiny* upon the account of *Conscience*.

(a) Ita ergo debet obviam iri perturbationi Reipublicae, ut nulla tamen confici-

entia eorum vim fiat, qui credunt officii sui alios (i. e. Reges & Magistratus) monere de erroribus & abusibus qui obtinent in Ecclesia, & eos placide emendare contendunt, quamvis enim contingat non raro ut fallantur, & pro erroribus habeant quae veritati sunt consentanea, praestat tamen iudicio Dei eos relinquere, quam ullâ vi externâ coercere. *Cursell. lib. 7. c. 37. §. 19.*

For *Hereticks* and *Schismaticks* never Fight and *Rebell*, but out of a pretence of *tendernefs* of *Conscience*.

Unto these, we may add those expressions of *Grotius*, who in many excellent *Writings* has out-done most men, but in the point of *Resistance* of *Lawfull Kings* for their supposed *Tyranny*, He (in our apprehension) miserably errs; And upon his *Authority* many of the late most eminent, and learned

learned *Rebels* justified their *taking up Arms* against the late *King Charles* of *Blessed Memory*:

For *Grotius* declares, as before, *scil.* (a) *Si Rex* That if a *King* proves (a) *Tyrannical*, *reipsa etiam* or if a *King* has taken an *Oath* to go- *tradere reg-* vern well according to the *Laws* of *the Realm*, and breaks that his *Oath*, *num aut sub-* then the *Subjects* are freed from all *O-* *dicere molia-* *bitio. Grot. de* *bedience* to him their *Prince*, and may *jur. Bell. l. 1.* *Lawfully Resist Him.* *c. 4. §. 10.*

One thing farther is to be noted,

That *Grotius* makes *Kings* elected and chosen by the *People*, to be under, and accountable to, the *People* (which is a very false and *Fanatical* notion) and He says (b) that all such *Kings* who (b) *Qui prin-* are thus *sub Populo*, may be punished *cipes sub po-* with *Death* if they offend and trans- *pulo sunt, sive* *gress* against the *Laws* of the *Common-* *ab initio ra-* *wealth*, and he instances in *King Pau-* *lem acceperunt* *sanias* that was put to *Death.* *potestatem, si-* *ve postea ita* *convenit, ut* *Lacedamone,* *si peccent in*

leges ac Republicam, non tantum vi repelli possunt, sed, si opus sit, puniri morte: quod Paulaniz Regi Lacedamoniorum contigit. ibid. §. 8.

Philip Melancthon is hugely to blame, for justifying the zealous *Bur-*

(a) Ita nihil
mali contra
Imperatorem
faciebat Ni-
comedenſis
Patricius, qui
Edictum pub-
licè propoſitum

geſs of *Nicomedia* in tearing into
pieces, the *Emperour's* publick (a) *E-*
dict, although the ſaid *Edict* was, poſ-
ſibly, not ſo good as the generality of
Reformers would have had it.

concepſit. Melancth. in Dan. c. 6. p. 101.

For that paſſionate and raſh *Action*
was no other than *Rebellion* againſt
the *Emperour's* *Perſon* and *Authority*.
And the man might as *Lawfully* have
torn into pieces the *Emperour's* *Perſon*,
as his *Edict*. And, in truth, the coun-
tenancing ſuch a *Rebellious* *Action*,
does very much encourage *diſaffected*
men unto a *General Rebellion*.

For, if it be *Lawfull* for One pri-
vate man, then is it *Lawfull* for eve-
ry man to *Rebell*, and in like manner
to tear the *King's* *Proclamations*, *Laws*
and *Edicts* into pieces;

Which to affirm, or to doe, is di-
rectly contrary to the *Doctrine* of the
Gospel, and to the *Profeſſion* and *Prac-*
tice of the *Apoſtles* and *Primitive*
Chriſtians.

Unto

Unto the above-mentioned *Foreign Writers*, we will add,

The late, and present, *Covenanters* and *Fanatical Associatours*, of, both, *Scotland*, and *England*,

Whose *Disloyal* and *Factionous Tenents*, and *Positions*, the Famous and *Loyal University of Oxford* have Sum'd up, and have printed them with the *Authours* of them, and have by a *Vote* of their *Congregation* on *July 24. 1683*, Decreed,

That *their said Fanatical and Seditious Positions and Doctrines*, and the *Books* containing them, be publickly *Burnt* by the hand of their *University-Marshal* in the *Court* of their *Schools*. Oxforde De-
cree.

Some of which *Seditious Positions* were these that follow,

1. That if *Lawfull Governours* become *Tyrants*, or Govern *otherwise* than by the *Laws* of *God* and *Man* they ought to do, they *forfeit* the *Right* they had unto their *Government*, *Lex Rex*, *Jo. Milton*, *Jo. Goodwin*, *Rich. Baxter*, *H.C.* And we will

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add, *Ἰωάννης-Μέλανα-Βδένδα*, alias *Jo. Blackbdell*.

2. That the *Sovereignty of England* is in the *Three Estates*, scil. *King, Lords and Commons*. The *King* has but a *co-ordinate Power*, and may be *over-ruled* by the other two, *Lex Rex*, *Hunton* of limited and mixed power, *Rich. Baxter, H. C.* And note, that they took this false Doctrine from *Calvin, Beza*, and the rest abovementioned.

3. That *Proximity of Bloud and Birth-Right* give no Title to Rule or Government, and that it is Lawfull to preclude the next *Heir* from his Right and Succession to the *Crown*, *Lex Rex, Doleman, Julian Apostate*; and we may add the *Votes* of the late *Associatours* against the present *Duke of York's* Succession to the *Crown of England*.

4. That it is Lawfull for the *Subjects*, without the Consent, and against the Command, of the *Supreme Magistrate*, to enter into *Leagues, Covenants, Associations*, for defence of themselves and their Religion, *Solemn League and Covenant*, and the late *Association*.

5. That

5. That the *Presbyterian* Government is the Sceptre of *Christ's* Kingdom, to which *Kings* as well as others are bound to submit. And the King's *Supremacy* in Ecclesiastical Affairs asserted by the *Church of England*, is injurious to *Christ*, the sole *King* and *Head* of his Church. *Altare Damascenum*, *Cartwright*, *Travers*; add *Presbyt. General Assembly* in *Scotland*, 1592. *Jam. Guthry's* first Speech to the *Parliament* in *Scotland*.

6. That wicked *Kings* and *Tyrants* ought to be put to death; and if the *Judges* and *Inferiour Magistrates* will not doe their *Office*, the power of the *Sword* devolves to the *People*; if the major part of the people refuse to exercise this power, then the *Ministers* may *excommunicate* such a *King*; after which it is Lawfull for any of the *Subjects* to kill him, as the people did *Athaliab*, and *Jehu Jezabell*; *Buchanan*, *Knox*, *Goodman*, *Gilby*.

7. That *King Charles the First* was Lawfully put to death, and his *Murderers* were the Blessed *Instruments* of *God's* glory in their generation. *Jo. Milton*, *Jo. Goodwin*, *Jo. Owen*; and
we

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we will add *John Blackbeld*, aliàs, 'Ico-
ermis-Milazua-Bodda.

By these and the like *Instances*,
 which may be brought, it is proved to
 a very *Demonstration*,

That the wicked *Doctrin* and *Prac-
 tice* of *Resisting* Lawfull *Kings*, and of
Deposing and *Killing* them, and of *Ex-
 cluding* their Right *Heirs* from Suc-
 ceeding in their *Thrones* for ill Govern-
 ment, *Heresie*, or want of *Grace*, is
 Grounded on

Fanaticism,
 And was never preached nor prac-
 tised by any *Episcopal* *Protestants*, but
 onely by the *Papists* and *Fanaticks*,
 who ever denied,

The King's *Supremacy*,
 The English Church's *Episcopacy*.

CHAP. VI.

A Parallel ; or, A Brief and True Account of some Plots and Treasons of Papists and Fanaticks, against the Kings and Queens of England, since the Reformation, and Abrenunciation of Popery.

EVER since the *Abrenunciation* of the *Pope's Jurisdiction* in *England*, the *Papists* and *Fanaticks* have gone *hand in hand* in plotting and raising *Sedition* and *Rebellion* against our *Kings* and *Queens*, upon the *Pretence* of *Religion*.

As for instance,

The *Papists*, having *Sir Francis Bygott* for their *General*, raised *War* against *King Henry the Eighth* for his being a *Protestant*, and for *Marrying a Lutheran*.

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The *Fanaticks*, having Sir *Thomas Wyat* for their *Commander*, made War against *Queen Mary*, for her being a *Papist*, and for Marrying a *Papist*.

The *Papists*, *Humfrey Arundell* being their chief *Captain*, Rebelled at *Excester* in *Devonshire*, upon the account of Religion, in *King Edward the Sixth's* Reign, exclaiming bitterly against *Protestantism*.

The *Fanaticks*, *Robert Kett* being their chief *Leader*, made War, and Rebelled at *Norwich* in *Norfolk*, against the same *King Edw. the Sixth*, under the pretence of *Religion*, exclaiming Loudly against *Popery*.

The *Papists* plotted several times (but were not able to effect) the *Deposition* and *Death* of *Queen Elizabeth*, a *Protestant*.

The *Fanaticks* plotted (and effected) the *Deposition* and *Expulsion* of *Mary Queen of Scotland*, a *Papist*.

The *Papists* plotted the *Alteration* of the *Protestant Religion*, that they might introduce *Popery*, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign.

The *Fanaticks*, in her Reign, plotted the *Alteration* of the established

Pro-

of Primogeniture.

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Protestant Religion, Some, as *Carr-wright, Travers, &c.* that they might bring in their *Genevan-Discipline*, Others, as *Hacket, Barrow, Brown, Goppinger, Penry, Thacker, &c.* that they might usher in their *Libertinism, Entbusiasm* and *Donatism*.

The *Papists* plotted to alter Religion, and to destroy *King James* by *Gunpowder*, and other ways.

The *Fanatics*, particularly *George Brook, Henry Brook, Lord Cobham, Lord Gray of Wilton, &c.* joyning in Conspiracy with the two *Papish Priests, Watson and Clark*, plotted to destroy *King James*, to alter Religion, to subvert the State, and to procure Foreign Invasion.

The *Papists*, in *Ireland*, upon the account of Religion, openly Rebelled against *King Charles the First*, and most barbarously Massacred thousands of his *Protestant Subjects*, thereby endeavouring to bring in *Papery*.

The *Fanatics* in *England* and *Scotland*, upon the account of Religion, openly Rebelled against the same *King Charles the First*, and caused a bloody Civil War, in which thousands of the King's

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King's Loyal Subjects were Butchered and Murthered, they hoping thereby to extirpate the established *Protestant* Religion, and to bring in their *Genevan Presbytery*, or *Belgick Confusion*.

The *Papists* in *France* Murthered King *Henry the Third*, and King *Henry the Fourth* of that Kingdom, and in Print justified the said Murthers.

The *Fanaticks*, in *Scotland*, Murthered King *James the Fifth*; And the *Fanaticks* in *England* most inhumanely Murthered, in the open sight of Heaven and Earth, King *Charles the First*, and in Print they justified the said horrid Murther to be a Lawfull and Meritorious Act.

The *Papists* of *Lombardy* Banished their Lawfull Prince, *Frederick Barossa* the Emperour, and at last betrayed him to the *Sultan of Egypt*.

The *Fanaticks* of *England*, by Vote of their *Rump-Parliament*, Banished their Natural Prince, King *Charles the Second*, and all the Royal Family, and did what they could to have betrayed Him into the hands of his Foreign and Domestic Enemies.

Since

Since the *King's* happy *Restoration*, the *Fanaticks* have out-done the *Papists* as to their *Number of Plots*.

We hear but of three *Popish* Plots, and onely *two* of them fully proved.

The *Papists* Plots, were

1. The *Burning* of *London*, for which *Hubbard* a *Papist* of *Roan* was Executed.

2. *Oates* his *Popish* Plot, for which *Edward Coleman*, and several others, suffered Death.

3. The *Meal-Tub* Plot, for which *Mrs. Celliers* a *Papist* was imprisoned and fined.

Whereas the *Fanaticks* Plots have been Many more, since the *King's Restoration*; such as,

1. *Venner's* Plot, for which he and several others were Executed.

2. The *Disbanded* Officers of *Oliver's* Army and others, plotted the *Burning* of *London* before 1666, and *Killing* the *King*, for which seven or eight of them were hang'd and quartered at *Tyburn*.

3. *Tong's* and other *Fanaticks* Plot in 1662, to Murder the *King* and the *Duke of York*, &c. was proved against

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gainst *Him* and his *Confederates* at *Old-Baily, London*, for which They were Executed.

4. *Mason's Northern-Plot* in 62, and 63. for which about twenty suffered Death in *Yorkshire* and elsewhere.

5. *Rathbone, Tucker, &c.* in 1666, their Plot, to have kill'd the *King*, and to have deposed the *Bishops*, and to have altered *Religion*.

6. *Colledge's Plot*, to have seized on the *King* at *Oxford*, and with his *Protestant-Flail* to have Murthered the *King's Leige-Subjects*; for which he died by the hand of *Justice*, 1681.

7. *Shaftsbury's, Rumbold's, &c.* Plot, at *Rye-House* in *Hertfordshire* to have Murthered the *King* and the *Duke of York*; for which Captain *Walcot* and others, were Executed, 1683. and Sir *Thomas Armstrong* and *Holloway* were Executed for the same Plot, 1684.

We cannot but note, that

The *Papists* in their Plot would have killed the *King*, but have saved the *Duke of York*, the Right *Heir* to the *Crown*.

The *Fanaticks*, in their Plots, would have Murthered both, the *King* and his

his Right Heir, the Duke of York.

The Papists had their Jesuits, Whitebread, Gavan, Hartcourt, &c. to promote their Plot.

The Fanaticks had their Priests, Lob, Ferguson, Casteers, &c. who encouraged their Plot.

The Papists engaged several of the Nobility in their Plot against the King, if Oates, Bedloe, and others may be credited.

The Fanaticks engaged many (if not as many) of the discontented Nobility in their Plot, if Kesling, Rumsey, and the Condemned persons Confession, may be believed.

In Oates his Popish Plot

Were six Lords, Impeached in Parliament, and none fled for it.

Such as

The Earl of Powis.

Viscount Stafford, who was Executed.

Lord Retra.

Lord Arundell of Wardour.

Lord Bellasis.

though the Plot was true.

M

In

The Prerogative

In *Keeling's Fanatick Plot* were accused to be, eight *Noble Men*:

Such as

The Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who fled, and died in *Holland*.

The Earl of *Essex*, who destroyed himself in the *Tower*.

The Duke of *Monmouth*, who submitted.

Ford Lord *Gray*, who fled.

William Lord *Russell*, who was Executed.

Lord *Howard* of *Esrick*, a Witness.

Lord *Melvin*, who fled.

Brandon Lord *Gerard*, Bailed.

And be pleased to Note, that

All the *Papists*, both *Nobles* and others, denied the *Papish Plot* to the last, but acknowledged the *Treason*, upon the *Hypothesis*, *Oates* his Plot were true.

The *Fanatics*, both *Noble Men* and others, confessed *Keeling's Plot*, but denied the *Treason*, attending it, although the Plot was true.

And

And which of the two, whether Papist or Fanatick, lived, and died, the better Christian, we will leave to the World to judge.

And here we may, not impertinently, add Two Solemn Leagues, Oaths, and Covenants, one made against the King by the Papists, the other made against the King by the Fanaticks:

And in both, they pretend Loyalty and Obedience to the King; Zeal for Religion; and Good-will to the Commonwealth.

The Solemn Oath and Covenant of the Papists in Conspiracy against King Henry the Eighth.

To wit,

Ye shall not enter into this our Pilgrimage of Grace for the Common-welfare, but only for the Love that you doe here unto Al-

The Popish
Byer's Co-
venant.

Speed's Hist.
H. 8. c. 21.
p. 787.

mighty Godde, his Faith, and to
 Holy Church Bilitie, the mainte-
 nance thereof, to the preservation of
 the King's Person, his Iueto, to the
 purifying of the Nobilitie, and to
 expulse all Villayne Blood, and Evil
 Councillers against the Common-
 welthe, from his Grace and the
 Pryue Counsell of the same, and
 that ye shall not enter into any
 said Pilgrimage, for no particular
 profits to your self, nor to doe no
 displeasure to no pryue person, but
 by Councell for the Common welthe,
 ner Slee, ner Murder for no enbye,
 but in your herts put away all fear
 and dread, and take afore you the
 Crosse of Crise, and in your herts
 his Faith, the Restitution of the
 Church, the Suppression of these
 Heretics, and their Opposons, by
 all the holle Contents of this Book.

The

The Fanaticks Solemn League
and Covenant, against King
Charles the First.

To wit,

YE doe sweare, That ye shall
sincerely, really and constant-
ly, thorough the Grace of God, en-
deavour in your severall places and
callings, **THE REFORMATION**
of RELIGION in England and
Ireland, as it is Reformed in Scot-
land. That ye shall, without respect
of persons, endeavour the extirpati-
on of Popery, Prelacy, that is,
Church Government by Archbishops,
Bishops, Deans, their Chancellours
and Commissaries, and all other Ec-
clesiastical Officers, depending on the
Hierarchy. That ye shall with the
same sincerity, reality and constancy
in your severall Locations, endea-
vour with your Estates and Lives
mutually to preserve the Rights and
Privileges of the Parliaments, and

The Fana-
ticks Scotch
and English
Covenant.

Full. Hist. ch.
1. lib. 11. c.
11. p. 201.

the due Liberties of the Kingdom,
and to Preserve and Defend the
King's Majesty his Person and Au-
thority, That the World may bear
witness with your Consciences of your
Loyalty, and that ye have no thoughts
or intentions to diminish his Maje-
sty's just Power and Greatness.

That ye shall also with all faith-
fulness endeavour the recovery of all
such as have been or shall be Ince-
daries, Malcontents, or other Trou-
blers by hindring the RESOLU-
TION, dividing the King from
his People, that they may be brought
to Obedience, and receive condign pe-
nishment.

That ye shall assist and defend
what ye can, all those that enter-
tained this wicked League and Cove-
nant.

That ye provide and declare be-
fore God and the World, your un-
feigned desire to be punished for your
sins, and for the sins of the King-
dom, and that it is your true and
unfeigned purpose to amend your
lives.

And

And this Covenant ye make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as ye shall answer it at the Great Day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed; most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen you by his holy Spirit to this end, and to bless your desires and proceedings with success, as may be deliverance and safety to his People, and encouragement to other Christian Churches groaning under, or in danger of the Yoke of Anti-Christian Tyranny, to join in the same or like ASSOCIATION and Covenant, to the Glory of God, the Enlargement of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the Peace and Tranquillity of Christian Kingdoms and Common-wealths.

So help you God.

NOW, if any, unbyassed, and unprejudiced, person, will but compare these two Covenants together, He may easily see, and conclude, that though, the one be larger than the other, yet, That the Fanaticks took the *Form* of their Covenant from the *Bygor Papists*.

Onely the *Papists* in their Covenant, Swore to Maintain the Ancient *Hierarchy*, and to preserve not onely the *King*, but also his *Heirs*, and *Issue*.

Whereas, the *Fanaticks*, Swore to extirpate All *Hierarchy*.

And although they swore to preserve the *King*, yet, they did not swear to preserve his *Lawfull Heir*, and *Issue*; for they do not make the least mention of *them*, in their Covenant.

And it is to be noted farther,

That although the *Fanaticks*, in their Covenant, swore to Preserve and Defend the *King's Person* and *Authority*,

WON

4 11

Yet,

Yet, they swore to maintain him
only, in his *Full Power and Great-
ness*,

And they made themselves the *Inter-
preters* of what was the King's
JUST Power and Greatness.

And farther
The *Fanatics*, in their *Covenant*,
swore to Preserve and Defend the
King's *Person and Authority*,

*Only, in Subserviency to the Rights
and Privileges of Parliaments, and
the Liberties of the People and King-
dom*,

All which, they, in their *Covenant*
put before the *Preservation of the
King, his Person and Authority*.

Whereas the *Truth* is this, to wit,
That neither the *Rights and Privi-
leges of Parliaments*, nor the *Liber-
ties of the People*, can possibly be pre-
served and maintained, *Without* the
constant *Preservation of the King his
Person and Authority, his Heirs and
Successors, in his, and their, full Rights
and Royal Prerogatives*.

For,
The *King is the Life of the King-
dom*; He alone, by his *Prerogative*,
gives

The Prerogative

gives *Life* and *Being* to *Parliaments*, and with the *Breath* of his *Mouth* can, and does, *Annihilate* them, at his pleasure.

He is the *Spring* and *Fountain Head* of all the *Peoples Liberties*; they are all the *Results* and *Effects* of his *Donations*, upon *Condition* of their *Faith* and *Loyalty* to him;

For in *England*, whatever *Lands*, *Immunities* and *Privileges*, the *Subjects* enjoy,

They hold all, *Capite*, from the *King*, and his *Heirs*.

And therefore, to depose and destroy the *King* and his *Heirs*, or to infringe their ancient *Rights* and *Privileges*, is truly to destroy the *Subjects* just *Title* to their *Liberties* and *Emfranchisements*; All which *Liberties* depend upon their *Allegiance* to the *King* and his *Lawfull Heirs*.

But we will *descent* no farther on these *Rebellious Engagements* and *Covenants* either of *Papists* or of *Presbytericks*.

Only, we will take leave to add this, *PM*

That,

That, if, according to * *Beaufront*, * *Beauf.* 26;
the *Protestants*, that is to say, the *E- P.* 52.
piscopal Men of the *Church* of *Eng-*
land, be (as, indeed, they are) like
the *Papists*, in all, that is *Good*, in the
Papists;

Then, we may, on the other hand,
avouch for a *Truth*, that the *Pana-*
ticks, are like the *Papists*, in all, or
most, things, which are † *Bad*, in † *Mid.* p. 46;
the *Papists*. to p. 51.

And therefore, if *Beaufront* would
have us to *love* the *Papists* for what
they are *like* unto us,

Then, Reason tells us,

That we ought to *Dissent* from
both, *Papists* and *Panatics*, in what,
they are *contrary* to us, and ever to
Abhor their *Treasonable Practices* of
Covenantee against our *Lawfull Prin-*
ces and their *Heirs*, upon pretence
of *Tyranny*, *Idolatry*, want of *Grace*,
or the like, for, *He that hateth Right* Job 34. 17;
reousness, shall (and ought to) *Govern*; 18.
nor is it *Lawfull* to say unto a *King*,
Thou art Wicked, nor unto *Princes*, *Ye*
are Ungodly.

C H A P. VII.

*The chief Cause of Rebellion
among Christians, is a Be-
lief of that false Position,
scil. That Temporal Domi-
nion is founded in Grace;
Maintained by the Papists and
Fanatics.*

Rebellion among Heathens and
irreligious Men, commonly
arises from Pride and Ambi-
tion, from Lust, Envy and Malice,
from Descentents, Oppression and Ty-
ranny.
But Sedition and Rebellion among
Religious Men, who profess Christia-
nity, and pretend to tenderness of
Conscience, to Grace and Holiness,
ordinarily, yea, chiefly, if not wholly,
arises from a persuasion, and firm be-
lief of that very false Doctrine and
Position,

* Jam. 4. 1.

of Primogeniture.

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Position, still maintained both by
Papists and Fanatics, scil.

*Dominium Temporale Fundatur in
Gratia*

That, Temporal Dominion is Foun-
ded in Grace,

And that only the Godly ought to
Reign and Govern upon Earth.

Before we proceed to disprove the
aforesaid Position,

it will be necessary to inform the
weaker sort of men, what is generally
meant by Grace; to wit,

The Gifts and Graces of the Holy
Ghost.

Such as,
1. A Faith in Christ, a Belief of
the Christian Religion: Without which
Belief, every Man is an Infidel.

2. All Moral Vertues, wrought in
us, by the Holy Ghost concurring with
our own endeavours, such as Sobriety,
Prudence, Justice, Love, Meekness, &c.
Sanctification and Holiness of Life and
Manners; Without which every Man
is Morally wicked.

The Fanatics, both *Classical*, *Con-
gregational* and *Anabaptists* (to doe
them

The Promissive

them Right) by *Grace*, do continually mean,

A *Conversion* unto *God*, a firm *Faith* in *Christ*, *Sanctification* and *Holiness* of *Life*, and other *Gifts* and *Graces* of the *Holy Ghost*.

And farther, By *Grace* they all mean, A firm *Belief* of the *Truth* of their own several ways of *Church-Government*, in *opposition* unto the *Hierarchy*.

And whoever is not of their *Way* and *Persuasion*, is looked upon by them, as no better than an *Idolater* and *Publican*, or one *Ungodly*, and wanting *Grace*.

And therefore, if he, that is not of their way and persuasion, Be a *King* or *Magistrate*, and will not come over to them, and Declare that He has *Grace*, and is in the number of the *Godly*, if he will not do so, then He has no *Right* to *Rule* and *Govern* over them, nor to impose *Laws* upon their *Conscience*; but they may Lawfully *Resist* his *Princes* or *Magistrates*; And that *because*, according to them,

All *Temporal Dominion* is founded
in *Grace*, and is subject to the *Will* of *God*.

The

of Primogeniture.

The *Papists*, in like manner, by *Grace* mean not onely a *Faith* in *Jesus Christ*, &c. But also, and primarily, a firm *Belief* of the *Pope's Supremacy*, and of the *Church of Rome's Authority* over all others, in the *Christian World*.

And whoever denies the *Pope's Supremacy*, or denies the particular *Church of Rome* to be the *Only Catholick Church of Christ*, is an *Heresick*, and has no true *Grace*;

And therefore if such an *Heresick* be an *Emperour, King, or Supreme Magistrate*, He ought not to *Reign and Govern* in any *Christian Commonwealth*, untill he shall openly *Repent* and *Return* to the *Church of Rome*; for untill that be done, He (though a *King*) is *disjudged* by them, no other, than a *Graceless Heretic* or *Apostate*, and therefore ought not to *Govern*; for, according to them,

All *Temporal Dominion* is founded in *Grace*; that is, in a *Faith* in *Jesus Christ*, and in a *Belief* of the *Pope's Supremacy*.

The

vd The first, that we read of, who professed and asserted this dissolal Doctrine

Of Temporal Dominion being founded in Grace,

* Platin. in
Vib. Hildebr.
Devenant de
serm. quest.
30.

Was Pope * Hildebrand. Qui Satanam imitatus, se huius Mundi Regnum universa pre imperio auferre & dare

Who, like Satan, pretended that all the Kingdoms of this World, were at his Dispose, and that he being Christs Vicegerent, had full power to give or to take them away, as he should think fit.

And thus, since him, the Popes of Rome have exercised that Lordly power, and have given and taken away many Crowns from Kings and Emperours, whom they have judged to be Heretical, and to have wanted Grace, and have disposed of them, unto others, at their pleasure. As we have fully proved out of their own Writings, in chap. 5. sect. 1. p. 147. of this Treatise, to sect. 2.

The first Anti-Papists, that we meet with, who affirmed, that, Temporal Dominion was founded in Grace, Were

Were *Wickliff, Huss*, and the *Waldenses*, (*si Monachis fas credere*) if the *Monks* are to be credited, which (as *Bishop Davenant* notes) was their great error.

But, as the same *Authour* observes, although those *Good men* were of that opinion, yet their error and mistake was not so great, nor so gross, as that of the *Papists*:

For, *Huss* and the *Waldenses* were absolutely against the *Deposition* of *Princes* for their *Idolatry* or want of *Grace*:

And therefore they did assert,

That if *Providence* had placed any *Prince* in the *Throne*, and if afterward, the said *Prince* should fall from *Grace*, become *Idolatrous* or *Tyrannical*, yet, said *they, it would not be *Lawfull* for any *Subjects*, nor for any other power whatever, to depose such a *Prince* for his *Apostacy*, *Tyranny*, or departure from *Grace*.

* *Hussius de tali Rege deponendo ne cogitavit unquam. Dav. qu. 30.*

S E C T. I.

Arguments proving, That, Temporal Dominion is not founded in Grace, are such as these, to wit;

I. **B**Ecause it was *Birth-Right*, not *Grace*, which gave *Hereditary* Kings a just *Title* to their *Crowns*, and therefore, it was, That *Infants* have often times been *Crowned Kings*, before they have been capable of declaring to the World, whether they had *Grace*, or no.

It was upon the account of *Birth-Right*, not *Grace*, that *Jehoshaphat*, when
 2 Kings 11. 3. but *one year old* was called *King*, and
 12. 17. when but *seven years old* He was *Crowned*, and the *People* solemnly *swore Allegiance* to Him their *King*.

And therefore, although *Jehoshaphat* proved a wicked man, and a *Tyrant*,
 2 Chron. 24. especially to his friend *Jehoiada's Son*.
 21. Yet he did not lose nor forfeit his *Right to Reign and Govern as King*;
 And the Reason for it was this,
 Because he did not lose his *Primogeniture* and *Birth-Right*.

For,

For, as Gerson truly notes,
*Dominium in subditos non amittitur,
nisi amisso eo in quo fundatur.*

As long as any Hereditary King retains his Primogeniture, on which his just Title to the Crown is grounded, so long, he is King, and ought to Govern.

And, forasmuch as it is impossible for any Prince to lose his Primogeniture (unless, as Nicodemus thought, he may be born again of his Mother.)

Therefore is it (in like manner) impossible, He should, by any equity or justice, lose his Crown, or be Rightfully Deposed, for any defect whatever, whether, for, want of Grace, Idolatry, or Tyranny.

2. Heathen Kings and Princes had a Right to Reign and Govern,

And yet, they had not Grace, as we know of, in the Senses above mentioned; Nay, many of them had not Common Humanity and Civility, but lived and acted contrary to Natural Reason and Morality.

And yet, God gave, even, them, Temporal Dominion, and placed some of

them over his own people, the Jews, and Commanded the Jews to be obedient unto those said *Heathen* Princes, such as *Nebuchadnezzar* King of *Assyria*, *Ahasuerus*, *Cyrus* and *Darius*.

Yea, *Christ* himself confirmed *Cæsar's* Title unto Temporal Dominior, although *Cæsar* was then an *Infidel*, this *Christ* did, in that his Command, *Give unto Cæsar what is Cæsar's*, as well as, *unto God, what is God's*.

It is *Bishop Davenant's* note, worthy our Remembrance, (a) *scil.*
 (a) *Apud Infideles & impios modus utendi hisce temporalibus sit plerunque injustus, Titulus tamen habendi potest esse iustissimus. Dav. Deter. quæst. 30.*

That there is a great difference, between the Right of *Title* to Government,

And the Right *Mode* of Governing, and of using that *Title*.

For, an *Heathen* may have a just *Title* to a *Throne*,

And yet, possibly, not govern well and justly.

However, that personal Act of his ill Government does not destroy his personal *Right* and *Title* to Govern.

3. The *Apostles* and *Primitive Christians*, in cases of *Right*, and of *Common Equity* and *Justice*, did frequently *Appeal* unto *Heathen* and *Unbelieving Magistrates*; as for instance, *St. Paul*, *Act. 25. 11. Appello Cæsarem, I Appeal unto Cæsar.*

And *v. 12. Then Festus—answered, Hast thou Appealed unto Cæsar? Unto Cæsar shalt thou go.*

And from this very *Appeal* of *Saint Paul's* unto *Augustus* an *Unbeliever*, does the Learned *Geo. Carlton*, argue and conclude, that, *Temporal Dominion is not founded in Grace.*

*Geo. Carl.
Pref. to Ju-
risd. c. 1.
Regal. p. 23.*

4. *God* is well pleased with *Heathen Princes*, for making *War*, and for fighting for their *Right*, when by other *Princes*, they are oppressed, wrong'd and injured; and oft-times *God* gives success and victory to the *Oppressed Princes*, as he did to *Eschol, Aner*, *Gen. 14. 13,* *Mamre*, and *Bera* King of *Sodom*, by ¹⁴ the hand of *Abram*, against *Chedorlaomer*, King of *Elam*.

Ergo, Temporal Dominion is not founded in Grace.

5. If no Man must Reign and Govern, but onely he, who has *Grace*, Then the *People* will never be assured, nor certainly know, who is their Lawfull *King*, and who is the Right *Heir* to the *Crown*, and whom they are to obey ;

For, the *People* cannot assuredly tell who has *Grace*, and who has not. There are *Hypocrites*, who pretend to have *Grace*, and yet truly have none ; and there are many, who do not publish their *Grace*, and yet have much.

Grace is invisibly resident in the heart, and none knows the *Heart* of *Man*, but onely *God*.

Thus this Position opens the door unto Rebellion : For no men will obey or own *Him* for their *Prince*, whom they do not know, whether He be their *Prince* or no ; for if they should, then they may obey a *Counterfeit*, instead of their true and lawfull *Prince*, and so run themselves into a *Præmunire*.

6. This Doctrine of preventing *Kings* from Reigning and Governing for their want of *Grace*, can be
in-

invented by *Christians* for no other end, than to prevent all *Passive Obedience* unto Kings that shall prove *Tyrannical*, and to avoid going to *Heaven* in the fiery *Chariot* of *Martyrdom*: For, as * *St. Augustine* writes, there will be no need of dying for Religion, if so be, wicked and ungodly Kings, who want *Grace*, may not be suffered to Reign, and by their *evil* Laws to try *Believers* faith whether sound or no, and in such cases to *experiment* their *fear* of *God*, rather than of *Man*; for, according to the *Apostles*, there is a time, when *God* is to be obeyed, rather than *Man*, and when we are to dye for *Christ*, and for the *Faith*. And that can be Lawfully done, onely then, when by the *Supreme Authority*, we are commanded, either to dye the *Death*, or to deny *Christ* and his *Religion*.

* Cum Reges pro falsitate contra veritatem constituent malos leges probantur & coronantur bene credentes. Aug. Epist. 50.

In this case, we are to obey the *Supreme Magistrate Passively*, by dying the *Death*; and not *Actively*, by doing what he Commands; Because, what he Commands is expressly against the known Law and Word of *God*.

The Prerogative

From which premisses, we thus argue, *scil.* That if it be (as in truth it is) a bounden *Duty*, and a noble *Vertue*, in us Christians, *Passively* to obey our Lawfull *Princes*, by humbly and meekly submitting our *Necks* (without all *Resistance*) unto the stroke of that *Death* which they shall be pleased to lay upon us ;

And if it be (as most certainly it is) a *Sin* in this case, to *Resist* Our *Princes*,

Then from hence we may rationally conclude,

That Our *Princes*, though, supposed to be never so *Wicked* and *Tyrannical*,

Yet, They have a *Right* to Command us, and to Rule and Reign over us, and to doe with our *Bodies* (if we offend them) what they please ; Otherwise, there can be no such thing as *Martyrdom*.

And therefore,

Temporal Dominion is not founded in Grace.

S E C T. II.

The Evil Effects and Consequences of this Position, That, Temporal Dominion is founded in Grace, are such as these,

1. *Conventicles.*

2. *Rebellion.*

3. *A Confirmation of Heathen Kings and Princes in their Infidelity.*

I. *Conventicles,*

For, from a Belief that the *King* has not *Grace*,

And therefore, ought not to Reign;
From hence is it,

That the *People* do not look upon any *Laws* which the *King* shall make, to be *valid*, or any ways *Binding* their Consciences, especially, in matters of *Religion*, and of *Church-Government*;

And therefore, it is, that they, declining the established and publick *Ordinances* of the *Realm*, do run into private and unlawfull *Conventicles*, which they (the ignorant, deluded people) deem to be more *Holy* than the other.

Nor

Nor do they believe, they do, in the least, *sin* by *Conventisling*, contrary to the King's Laws;

The Reason is, Because they are of full persuasion,

That it is no sin, to violate and break the Laws and Orders of a *King*, who (in their opinion) *wants Grace*.

And from hence also it is,

That the People (who are not better *Catechised* and instructed) do so frequently leave their own *Parish-Churches*, and run abroad to the great *Profanation* of the *Lord's* holy day, either unto *Conventicles*, or unto other *Churches*;

And all is, Because they *sansie*, that their own *Parish Minister* wants *Grace*, at least, that he is not so *Powerfull* in his *Preaching*, nor so *Holy* (though he walks by the *Rubrick*) as is their *Neighbour Minister*.

Which is a very great errour, destructive of all good *Order* and *Conformity* in the *Church*; For the *Minister's* Sacred Office, and not his *Person*, obliges the People to a constant Attendance on his *Ministry*, especially, as long as he their *Minister* is Conformable

ble unto the Orders and Canons of the Church, both for Doctrine and Manners. And if any Parish-Minister be vitious in his Life (which is a great Scandal to the Gospel, and is a crying sin in a Man that is in Holy Orders, yet if any be so) then his Ordinary, upon complaint and proof, ought to punish him: And not the People, as too oft they do, by departing from his Ministry, Contrary to Christ's Rule,

Which Commanded Attendance on the Ministry of the Scribes and Pharisees, although they were vitious and wicked.

And Christ gave this Reason for it, *scil.* Because They, (the Scribes and Pharisees) sate in Moses his Chair; All therefore (says Christ) whatsoever MAT. 23. 3. they bid you observe, that observe and doe: But do not ye after their works; for they say, and doe not.

II. REBELLION.

For, from a strong Belief of this Position, *scil.*

That, Temporal Dominion is founded in Grace,

Have sprung most, if not all, the
Seditions

Seditions and Rebellions, made against Christian Princes, by either Papists or Fanaticks.

It is evident by *History*, That the *Popes* of *Rome*, never sent out their *Bulls*, nor ever stirred up *Subjects* unto *Rebellion*, against any *Secular Princes* whatever, but onely, against such, as were by them judged to be *Hereticks*, and void of *Grace*, And therefore, not fit to Govern:

Nor ever was there either *King*, *Emperour*, or any *Supreme Magistrate* Deposed or Murthered by the *Papists*,

But it was upon the account of the said *Prince* his want of *Grace*.

Hence arose the *Spanish* Invasion against *Queen Elizabeth*.

The *Gun powder* Plot against *King James*.

And the *Irish* Rebellion against *King Charles* the First.

And *Oates* his *Popish* Plot against *King Charles* the Second.

All arose from a Belief, That the aforesaid *Princes*, were *Hereticks*, and void of *Grace*, and therefore had no just *Right* unto any *Temporal Dominion*.

In like manner,

All the, above-mentioned, *Plots* of the *Fanaticks*, took their Rise, from this One false *Notion*, scil.

That, *Temporal Dominion* is founded in *Grace*.

And because, they were of opinion, that the *King* and *Governours* were Wicked, Tyrannical, and void of *Grace*,

That therefore, they had no *Right* to *Govern*,

But it was Lawfull for the *Subjects* to depose and destroy them by force of *Arms*.

The Belief of this false *Notion*, made the *Fanaticks* (as was said before) to wage War against King *Charles* the First, and at last to *Murder* him.

To Banish King *Charles* the Second, and afterward *Rebelloiously* to Fight against him at *Worcester*.

This made *Venner* and his *Confederates* to draw the *Sword* against our present most *Gracious King*, under the *Notion*, that he wanted *Grace*, and was an *Enemy* to King *Jesus*.

This made *Stephen Colledge* at *Oxford*, with his *Protestant Flail*, *William Hone*

The Prerogative

Hone and his Conspiratours at *Rye-House* with their *Blunderbusses* to Plot the Murder, both of our Dread Sovereign the *King*, and of the Illustrious Prince, *James Duke of York*:

Though, one of them, to wit, *Hone*, thought his Royal *Highness* to have had some, nay more, *Grace*; than His Majesty;

And therefore, *Hone* confessed, that at last, he was, for sparing the *Duke*, but for killing the *King*.

Though for ever blessed and praised be Almighty *God*; who wonderfully spared and delivered them, both, *King* and *Duke*, from the hands of their bloody Enemies;

And we hope, and pray, that He will ever deliver them.

And we farther pray, that the *People* may be undeceived, and thoroughly convinced of their aforesaid great error: for untill they be convinced, the *King* has no *Security* from them, whether *Papists* or *Fanaticks*, of either his *Crown* or his *Life*:

For, although the *King* be truly never so *Orthodox*, *Pious* and *Pious*,
Yet,

Yet, upon the least *failing*, they will clamour and give out, that he is fallen from *Grace*, and therefore ought to be *Deposed*, and no longer, to have *Dominion* over them; for, according to their Belief,

Temporal Dominion is founded in Grace.

III. A Confirmation of Heathen Kings and Princes in their Infidelity.

For, this pernicious Doctrine,
That, *Temporal Dominion is founded in Grace*,

Discourages *Heathen* and Unbelieving *Princes* from believing in *Christ*, and from embracing *Christianity*,

Because, if they should become *Christians*,

Then they are not sure to hold their *Crowns* long on their *Heads*, no, nor their *Heads*, long on their *Shoulders*,

For although they should not renounce *Christianity*, nor turn *Heathens* again,

Yet, if through natural infirmity, or prevalency of temptation, or excess of *Passion*, they should become *vicious* in their lives,

Or

The Prerogative of, &c.

Or if, through contrary persuasion,
they should not Believe, as the Papists
and Fanaticks Believe,

Then they must be adjudged to
have no Grace,

And therefore, to have no Right of
Dominion over their Subjects,

But must be Deposed and Detroned,

For,

Temporal Dominion is (say they)
founded anely in Grace.



FINIS

